StepAhead Series

Together to a bright future

Connect 4

First Term



Contents

Part 1 Revision on Structures

Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام
I → like	I → don't like	Do → I like ....?
He / She / It } likes	He / She / It } doesn't like	Does { he like ....? / she like ......? / it like ....?
You / We / They } like	You / We / They } don't like	Do { you like ......? / we like ....? / they like .... ?

The present continuous tense (زمن المضارع المستمر)

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام
I → am reading	I → am not reading	Am → I reading ....?
He / She / It } is reading	He / She / It } isn't reading	Is { he reading ......? / she reading ....? / it reading ....?
You / We / They } are reading	You / We / They } aren't reading	Are { you reading ....? / we reading .....? / they reading ...?

1 Choose the correct answer:

1. He doesn't (has – have – having) his lunch at home.
2. Salma doesn't (wash – washes – is washing) her clothes.
3. Does Ibrahim (watch – watches – watching) TV at night?
4. She's (have – has – having) lunch now.
5. The bird (flies – fly – is flying) at the moment.
6. Does she (brush – brushes – is brushing) her hair daily?
7. Fady (does – is doing – do) his homework now.

8. We don’t (walking – walk – walks) to school. We go by bus.
9. Do Ali and Hosam (help – helps – helping) their father?
10. Look, he (climbs – climbing – is climbing) the tree.
11. My mother (cooking – cooks – is cooking) lunch now.
12. Mohsen (doing – do – does) his homework in the evening.
13. He’s (walk – walks – walking) to his office.
14. She (has – have – having) dinner with her family.
15. He (is riding – ride – rides) his bike on Fridays.
16. Mohamed is (help – helps – helping) an old man cross the street.
17. Noha (write – writes – is writing) her homework every day.
18. I (thinking – think – thinks) you are a clever pupil.
19. They (are playing – have playing – is playing) basketball.
20. We (are drinking – drink – drinks) milk every day.
21. They (eating – eat – eats) all their sandwiches.
22. Do you (speak – speaks – speaking) loudly in class?
23. Look, rabbits (is eating – have eating – are eating) carrots.
24. He doesn’t (work – works – is working) in the afternoon.
25. Listen, birds (sing – is singing – are singing).

2 Complete the following sentences using: don't – doesn't

1. I .... like koshari.
2. She .... go to school late.
3. We .... watch TV in the morning.
4. They .... go to school on Saturday.
5. You .... waste your time.
6. He .... walk to school.
7. It .... eat grass.
8. Heba .... make her bed.
9. Islam .... get up late.
10. I .... speak in class.

3 Make questions as in the examples:

1. They like fish. ➯ Do they like fish?
2. He likes apples. ➯ Does he like apples?
3. Omar cleans his shoes. ➯ .... ?
4. Mai brushes her hair. ➯ .... ?
5. We help our teachers. ➯ .... ?
6. I love my school. ➯ .... ?
7. The parrot speaks loudly. ➯ .... ?
8. They write their homework. ➯ .... ?
9. You love your parents. ➯ .... ?
10. Soha drinks lemonade. ➯ .... ?

(and – or)

✦ I like tea and coffee. ✦ I don't like snakes or spiders.

4 Complete the following sentences using: and – or

1. He likes football .... basketball.
2. She likes drawing .... reading.
3. Nahla doesn't like tea .... coffee.
4. I like bananas .... apples.
5. Ahmed can't swim .... fly.
6. Noura can't read .... write French.
7. My sister doesn't drink milk .... lemonade.
8. I don't go to the club .... the park on school days.
9. He can run .... jump.
10. Some birds can walk .... fly.
11. Samira likes cooking .... watching TV.
12. Rabbits can walk .... jump.
13. He doesn't sleep .... eat in class.

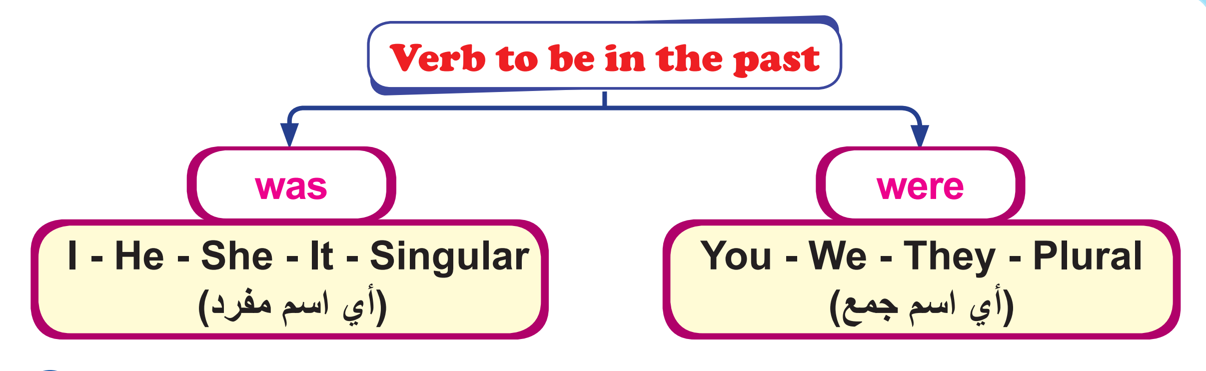
14. We don't play .... run at home.
15. She brushes her teeth .... hair daily.
16. I like my school .... my teachers.
17. My mum cleans the flat .... cooks the food.
18. He can't play handball .... volleyball.
19. She doesn't eat her breakfast .... her sandwiches.
20. He combs his hair .... cleans his shoes every morning.

Verb (to be)

Affirmative			Negative		Interrogative
I	→ am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I ....?
He	→ is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he ....?
She	→ is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she ....?
It	→ is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it ....?
You	→ are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you .....?
We	→ are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we ....?
They	→ are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they.....?

5 Complete the following sentences using: am – is – are

1. These .... her toys.
2. Those .... three boats.
3. .... it a bird?
4. Our school .... a big building.
5. It .... time to go to school.
6. She .... at school now.
7. What .... these?
8. He .... a shopkeeper.
9. You .... a good boy, Magdy.
10. There .... a rubber on the desk.
11. We .... in grade three.
12. There .... some oranges on the table.
13. Emad and Amr .... clever boys.



6 Choose the correct answer:

1. My friends and I (am – was – were) vary happy.
2. Tom (is – was – were) scary in the last play.
3. She (are – was – were) a tiger in the play.
4. The party (was – were – is) fun last night.
5. They (weren't – was – were) wet. It was raining.
6. Heba and Ola (was – were – are) at the park last Friday.
7. I (was – were – am) at the club yesterday.
8. Magda (was – were – are) at home with her family.
9. It (is – was – were) very hot yesterday afternoon.
10. We (was – were – weren't) sad. We were happy.

Past Simple Tense (زمــن الماضي البسيط)

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفى	Interrogative الإستفهام
I / He / She / It / You / We / They } played	I / He / She / It / You / We / They } did not play / didn't play	Did { I play / he play / she play / it play / you play / we play / they play

7 Choose the correct answer:

1. They (go – are going – went) to the park yesterday.
2. Soha (cleans – cleaned – will clean) her room last evening.
3. My father (gives – gave – give) me his pen because I lost mine.
4. I didn't (write – writes – wrote) a letter to my friend yesterday.
5. He (thanks – thank – thinks) his teacher for what he did for him.
6. Her father (drives – drove – drive) them to Alex last week.
7. They (lives – lived – are living) in Tanta five years ago.
8. What did she (buys – buy – bought) yesterday?
9. We all (watches – watch – watched) the match last evening.
10. Mona (helps – helped – helping) her mother last Friday.

8 Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple:

1. I .... (run) home with my friend.
2. He .... (climb) the tree over there.ر
3. They .... (not play) basketball last Thursday.
4. We .... (have) lunch in a restaurant.
5. It .... (start) to rain at ten o'clock.
6. She .... (not eat) her sandwiches.
7. Mohamed .... (enjoy) yesterday's film.
8. He .... (take) the children to the park.
9. .... Ahmed .... (drink) his milk?
10. I .... (listen) to the news on the radio.

9 Change the following sentences into negative:

1. They enjoyed the trip. ✏ They didn't enjoy the trip.
2. We ate lunch at two. ✏ ....
3. They sang a beautiful song. ✏ ....

4. He left home early. ✏ ....
5. Dina fell off her bike. ✏ ....
6. The baby cried a lot. ✏ ....
7. We arrived at school late. ✏ ....
8. The teacher asked me a question . ✏ ....
9. I wanted to go to bed early. ✏ ....
10. They won the last match. ✏ ....

10 Change the following sentences into questions:

1. He walked to school this morning. ✏ Did he walk to school this morning?
2. We learned a new rule. ✏ ....
3. She did all the housework. ✏ ....
4. Mai drew a nice picture. ✏ ....
5. The sun shone at six o'clock. ✏ ....
6. Tamer knew the answer. ✏ ....
7. I had my lunch at school. ✏ ....
8. He came late for school. ✏ ....
9. It rained yesterday. ✏ ....
10. Bell invented the telephone. ✏ ....

Imperative الأمر

- ✦ Open your book.
- ✦ Don't eat in the class.

11 Choose the correct answer:

1. (Stand – Stands – Standing) up, please.
2. (Looks – Looking – Look) at the board.
3. Don't (comes – come – coming) to school late.
4. Don't (shout – shouting – shouts) in class.

5 (Eats – Eating – Eat) all your sandwiches.
6 (Goes – Going – Go) to bed early.
7 (Don't – Doesn't – Aren't) play football at home.
8 (Don't – Do – Doesn't) your homework every day.
9 (Don't – Doesn't – Do) speak loudly.
10 Don't (walk – walks – walking) on the grass.
11 (Don't – Doesn't – Do) the housework with your mother.
12 (Don't – Doesn't – Do) forget to pray in the morning.
13 (Read – Reading – Reads) quietly in the library.
14 (Helps – Helping – Help) your mother.
15 (Makes – Make – Making) your bed every day.

(a – an)

- a book	- a pencil	- a girl	- a doll	- a toy
- an apple	- an egg	- an orange	- an insect	- an umbrella

12 Choose the correct answer:

1 It's (a - an) yellow bag.
2 I have got (a - an) toy train.
3 There's (a - an) egg in the fridge.
4 I eat (a - an) apple every day.
5 This is (a - an) green board.
6 (A - An) owl has got strong eyes.
7 (A - An) elephant is a big animal.
8 There's (a - an) insect on the floor.
9 It's (a - an) green and yellow rubber.
10 Amal has got (a - an) box of colours.
11 It's (a - an) orange and yellow doll.
12 It's (a - an) red and orange bag.

13 She is carrying (a - an) umbrella.
14 I have got (a - an) good idea.
15 This is (a - an) new bike.
16 Is it (a - an) zebra?
17 I have (a - an) nice friend.
18 He's (a - an) clown. He's happy.
19 He has got (a - an) little house.
20 There's (a - an) man in the house.

13 Complete the following sentences using: a – an

1 Ahmed is .... good boy.
2 .... elephant has got .... long nose.
3 .... bird has got two legs.
4 There's .... apple in the fridge.
5 .... hat is on his head.
6 This is .... white telephone.
7 There's .... small bed in the room.
8 She's carrying .... school bag.
9 I have got .... poster in my room.
10 She has got .... umbrella.
11 She has got .... orange blouse.
12 I eat .... egg sandwich for breakfast.
13 There is .... apple on the table.
14 There is .... red apple in the fridge.
15 There's .... insect in the science lab.
16 I have .... orange after lunch.
17 He has got .... uncle. His name is Hamdy.
18 She has got .... aunt, but I have two.
19 Marium is .... nice girl.
20 Hosam has got .... friend. His name is Islam.



I feel good

In this unit I will ....

- □ listen, read, research, and write about foods and how to keep healthy.
- □ practice making sentences with and or but.
- □ talk about what I want to do.
- □ read and listen to a short story.
- □ distinguish long and short vowels.
- □ write instructions.
- □ research and make a presentation.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**food;** bananas, chicken, grapes, mangoes, milk, onions, potatoes, rice, sugar cane, watermelon **body systems;** breathe, diaphragm, esophagus, large intestine, liver, lungs, mouth, nose, pump, small intestine, stomach **First-aid:** band-aid, gloves, scrape
Language	- I eat vegetables and I exercise. - I want to play football, but I hurt me leg. - Prefix re-: repaint, remake, redo. - He repainted his house.
Reading	A dialog about food; a story about friends sharing their cultures.
Writing	Instructions for making something; researching, planning and writing a presentation
Speaking	A presentation about a place in Egypt
Listening	Interviews with children talking about their healthy routines.
Phonics	Long and short vowels: bag, cake, mom, nose, mix, rice
Life skills	**Self-management:** eating healthy, living a healthy life
Values	**Appreciation of science - Respect - Tolerance**
Issues and challenges	**Preventative and therapeutic health** **Non-discrimination issues**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Social studies:** a healthy lifestyle **Science :** digestive system; respiratory system; a balanced diet. **Math :** prime numbers

Lesson 1

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



foods	أطعمة	potatoes	بطاطس
bananas	موز	tomatoes	طماطم
grapes	عنب	onions	بصل
mangoes	مانجو	eggs	بيض
watermelon	بطيخ	chicken	دجاج
milk	لبن	meat	لحمة
sugar cane	قصب السكر	rice	أرز

Egypt	مصر	grow	يزرع - ينمو
farmers	فلاحين	produce	ينتج
animals	حيوانات	vegetables	خضراوات
raise - keep	يربي حيوانات	drink (n)	مشروب

meal	وجبة	lunch	الغداء
breakfast	الإفطار	dinner	العشاء

Egyptian	مصري	think	يعتقد
ready	جاهز	see	يري
made	أعَد - جَهز	build	يبني
our country	دولتنا	houses	منازل
healthier (The vegetables are healthier)	أكثر صحة	feed	يُطعم
table	منضدة	get	يحصل على
like (Many Different vegetables like)	مثل	have	يتناول
Which	أي	mean (mean)	يعني

Expressions تعبيرات



special food	طعام مميز	Let's eat!	هيا نأكل!
looks delicious	يبدو لذيذًا	many things	العديد من الأشياء
for us (My mom prepares food for us)	لنا - من أجلنا	What else?	وماذا أيضًا؟
come from	يأتي من	That's right.	هذا صحيح.

Read and learn

Mom : Lunch is ready. I made some special food for us.

Maged : Mom, it looks delicious!

Mom : Which food comes from our country, do you think?

Maged : I think we grow rice in Egypt.

Mom : Yes, that's right. What else?

Maged : Hmmm, I think we raise chicken in Egypt.

Mom : Yes, and tomatoes and onions. Egyptian farmers produce many things you see on this table. Let's eat!

Maged : Yum!



الأم : الغداء جاهز. لقد أعددت طعامًا مميزًا لنا.

ماجد : أمي، إنه يبدو لذيذًا.

الأم : أي من الأطعمة تأتي من دولتنا في رأيك؟

ماجد : أعتقد أننا نزرع الأرز في مصر.

الأم : نعم، هذا صحيح. وماذا أيضًا؟

ماجد : هممم، أعتقد أننا نربي دجاج في مصر.

الأم : نعم، وطماطم وبصل، الفلاحون المصريون ينتجون الكثير من الأشياء التي تراها على المنضدة. هيا نأكل!

ماجد : لذيذ!



What foods do we produce in Egypt?

ما الأطعمة التي ننتجها في مصر.

We produce vegetables like potatoes and tomatoes.

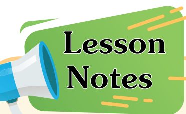
ننتج خضراوات مثل البطاطس والطماطم.











★ عند سؤال شخص عن رأيه في شيء نستخدم السؤال الآتي:

What do you think about (of) ....?

✦ What do you think about the food? ما رأيك في الطعام؟

↳ I think it's delicious. أعتقد أنه لذيذ.

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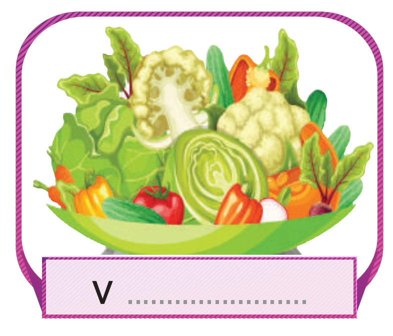
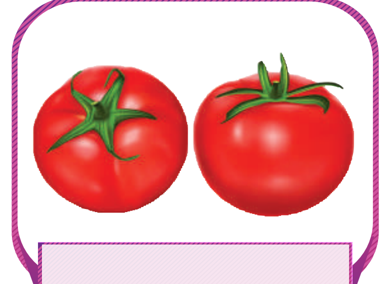
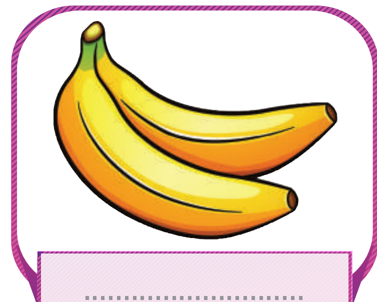
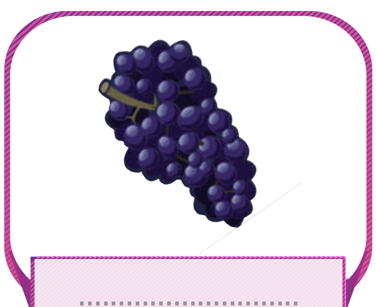
✦ Let's eat! ✦ كلمة (Let's) تُستخدم للاقتراح.

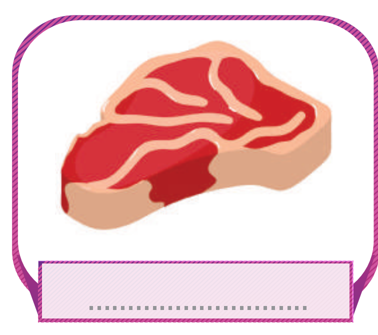
ودائمًا تتبع بالفعل في المصدر (مصدر الفعل هو أصل الفعل ، أي هو التصريف الأول للفعل بدون أي إضافات

أي بدون إضافة (s - es - ies - ed) وهكذا.

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Write correct words under the pictures:

 f	 v	 ....
		 ....
		 ....
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

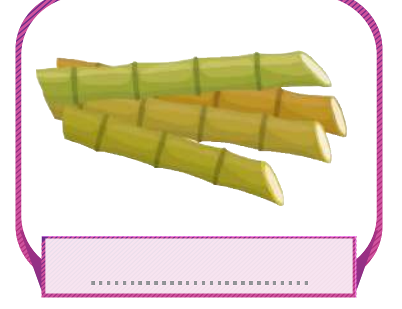

....


....


....



....


....


....

2 Choose the correct word(s):

1. We have (breakfast – lunch – dinner) in the afternoon.
2. I drink (bananas – rice – milk) before I go to bed.
3. Potatoes and (onions – grapes – bananas) are vegetables.
4. We have (breakfast – lunch – dinner) in the evening.
5. Egyptian farmers raise (chicken – tomatoes – sugar cane).
6. Egyptian farmers grow (animals – rice – chicken).
7. We have (breakfast – lunch – dinner) in the morning.
8. The food is delicious. Let's (eats – eat – eating).
9. We get milk from (chicken – animals – sugar cane).
10. We get (onions – eggs – rice) from chicken.

3 Read and circle the odd one out:

1. lunch – watermelon – breakfast – dinner
2. onions – mangoes – bananas – grapes
3. rice – meat – chicken – milk
4. tomatoes – potatoes – onions – mangoes

4 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. we grow rice in egypt

✏ ....

2. what meal are they having

✏ ....

3. egyptian farmers produce many things

✏ ....

4. what does maged think about the food

✏ ....

5. which food comes from egypt

✏ ....

5 Look at the picture and write 3 sentences:

"The foods I like to have for breakfast, lunch and dinner."

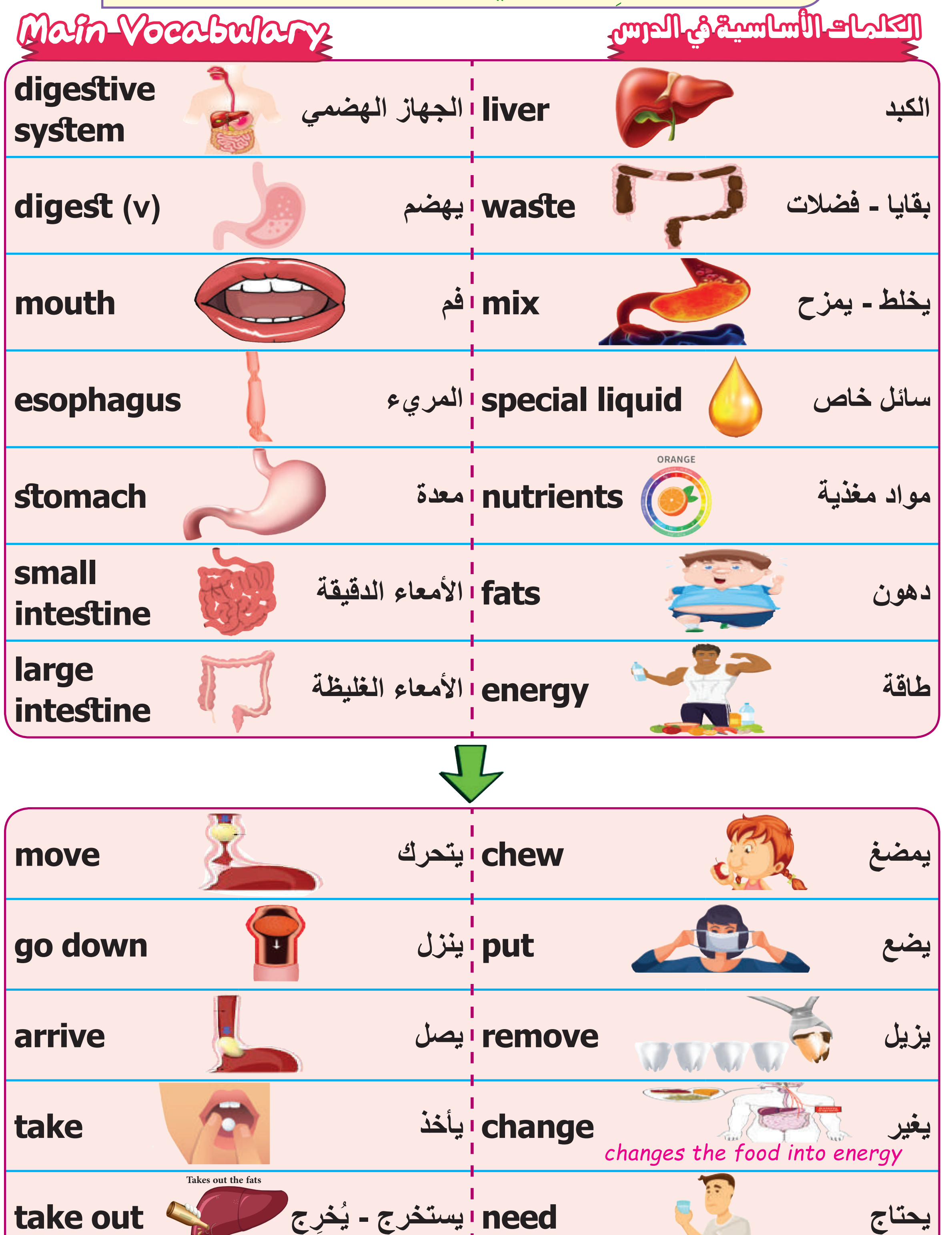


1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

Lesson 2 Part 1

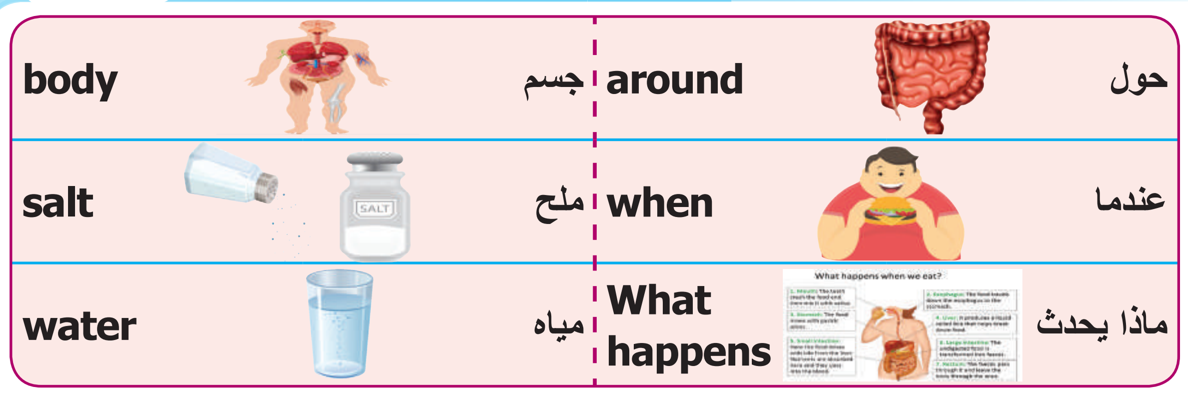
هذا الدرس يتناول كيفية عمل الجهاز الهضمي والجهاز التنفسي وسنتناول كل جهاز منهم على حده حتى لا يكون عبء على الطالب أثناء المذاكرة.

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



digestive system	الجهاز الهضمي	liver	الكبد
digest (v)	يهضم	waste	بقايا - فضلات
mouth	فم	mix	يخلط - يمزج
esophagus	المريء	special liquid	سائل خاص
stomach	معدة	nutrients	مواد مغذية
small intestine	الأمعاء الدقيقة	fats	دهون
large intestine	الأمعاء الغليظة	energy	طاقة

move	يتحرك	chew	يمضغ
go down	ينزل	put	يضع
arrive	يصل	remove	يزيل
take	يأخذ	change	يغير
take out	يستخرج - يُخرِج	need	يحتاج



body	جسم	around	حول
salt	ملح	when	عندما
water	مياه	What happens	ماذا يحدث

Read and learn

✦ *What happens in our body when we eat food?*

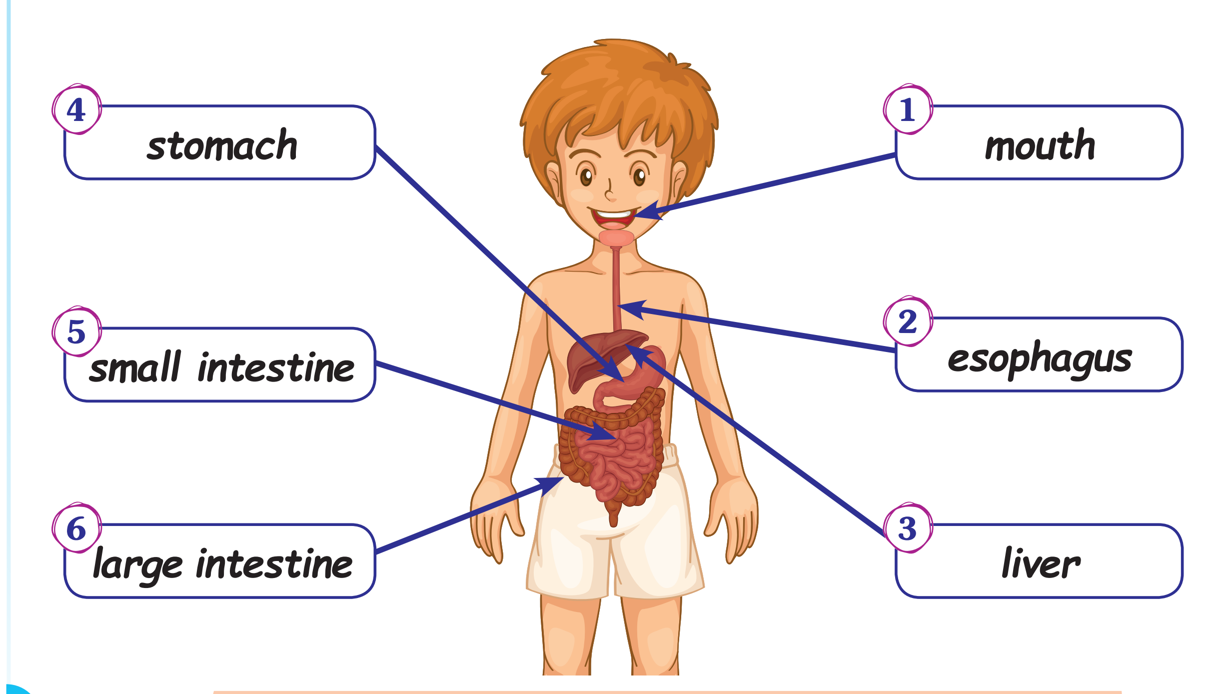
ماذا يحدث في جسمنا عندما نتناول الطعام؟ ✦

1. The **esophagus** goes from the mouth to the stomach.
   (1) المريء يصل من الفم إلى المعدة.

2. When the food moves from the esophagus to the stomach, the **liver** takes out the fats.
   (2) عندما يتحرك الطعام من المريء إلى المعدة، الكبد يستخرج الدهون.

3. Food moves from the stomach to the **small intestine**.
   (3) ينتقل الطعام من المعدة إلى الأمعاء الدقيقة.

4. The **large intestine** is around the small intestine. It takes water and salt from food for the body. It removes **waste**.
   (4) الأمعاء الغليظة ملتفة حول الأمعاء الدقيقة، هي تستخلص الماء والملح للجسم، وتزيل الفضلات.



When we eat ...

We use our digestive system to digest what we eat and drink. We put food in our mouths. We chew food with our teeth.

Then the food goes down the esophagus. It arrives in the stomach. In the stomach, the food mixes with a special liquid.

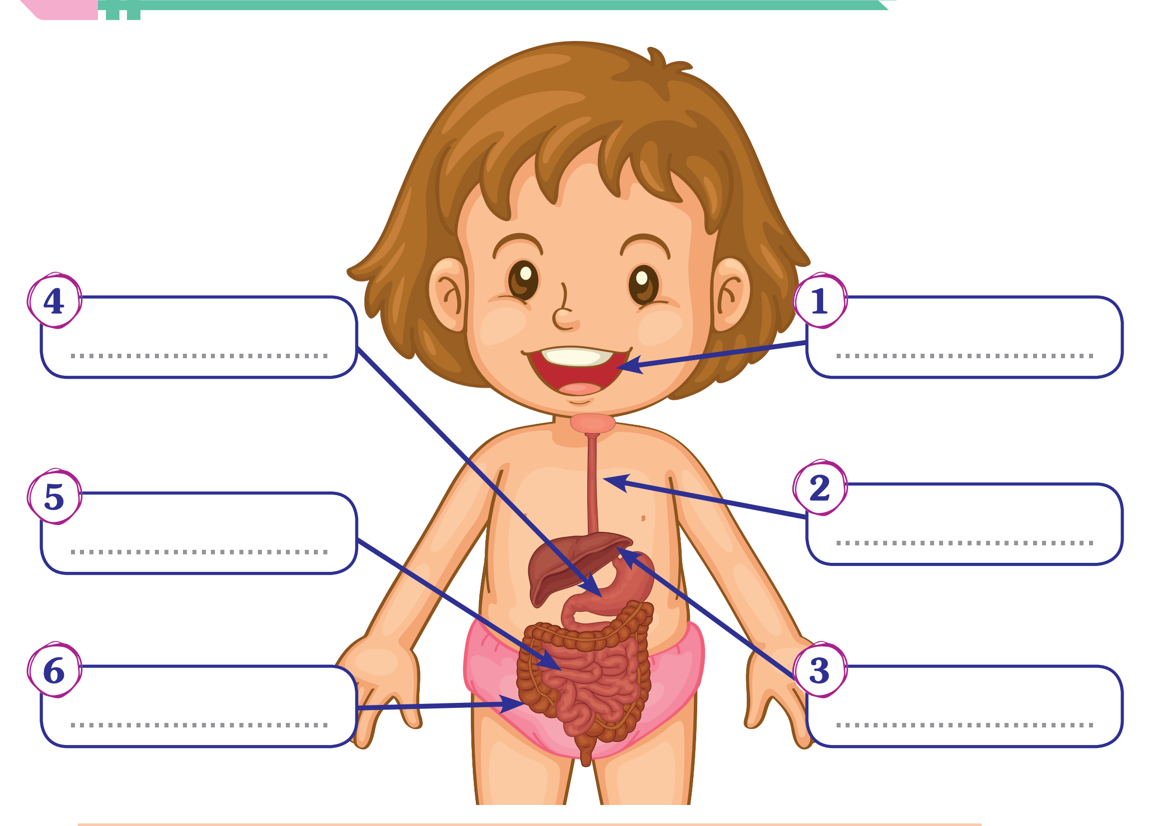
The liquid changes the food into energy and nutrients. We need the energy and nutrients in our body.

عندما نأكل ....

نستخدم جهازنا الهضمي لنهضم ما نأكله ونشربه. نضع الطعام في فمنا ثم نمضغ الطعام بأسناننا.
ثم ينزل الطعام إلى المريء ويصل للمعدة. في المعدة يمتزج الطعام بسائل خاص، السائل يحول الطعام إلى طاقة ومواد مغذية. نحتاج الطاقة والمواد المغذية لأجسامنا.

Exercises on Lesson 2 Part 1

1 Look and write the correct words:



2 Rearrange the following sentences:

☐ The large intestine is around the small intestine. It takes water and salt from food for the body. It removes waste.

☐ Food moves from the stomach to the small intestine.

☐ The esophagus goes from the mouth to the stomach.

☐ When the food moves from the esophagus to the stomach, the liver takes out the fats.

3 Read and complete:

nutrients - teeth - liquid - eat - mixes

When we eat ...

We use our digestive system to digest what we 1) .... and drink. We put food in our mouths. We chew food with our 2) ....

Then the food goes down the esophagus. It arrives in the stomach. In the stomach, the food 3) .... with a special liquid.

The 4) .... changes the food into energy and 5) .... We need the energy and nutrients in our body.

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

respiratory system	الجهاز التنفسي	face	وجه		
breathe	يتنفس	nose	أنف		
lungs	الرئتين	pump (The heart pumps blood)	يضخ		
diaphragm	الحجاب الحاجز	oxygen	غاز الأكسجين		
muscle	عضلة	carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون		

take in	يستنشق	heart	قلب
give out	يُخرج	blood	دم
pull into	يسحب داخل	air	هواء
push	يدفع	breathe in	يستنشق (شهيق)
go up	يصعد	breathe out	يُخرِج (زفير)
through	خلال - من خلال	center	منتصف
quickly	بسرعة	from one place to another (The heart pumps blood from one place to another)	من مكان إلى آخر

Definitions تعريفات

pump	: to move quickly from one place to another.
nose	: this is in the center of the face.
lungs	: We have two of these. They are inside the body.
diaphragm	: this is a muscle under the lungs.
breathe	: to take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide.

Our respiratory system

We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We need oxygen in our bodies.

We breathe in air through our mouth and nose. Our diaphragm goes down. It pulls air into our lungs.

In the lungs, the oxygen from the air goes into our blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our body.

The diaphragm goes up. It pushes air with carbon dioxide out of our lungs. We breathe out.

جهازنا التنفسي

نستخدم جهازنا التنفسي عندما نتنفس. نحتاج الأكسجين في أجسامنا.
نستنشق الهواء من خلال الفم أو الأنف. حجابنا الحاجز ينزل ويسحب الهواء إلى داخل الرئتين.
في الرئتين، يدخل الأكسجين من الهواء إلى دمائنا. يضخ القلب هذا الدم إلى جسمنا. الحجاب الحاجز يرتفع
ويدفع ثاني أكسيد الكربون خارج الرئتين، حيث يحدث الزفير.

✦ *How can we have a healthy respiratory system?*

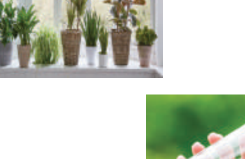
✦ كيف نحصل على جهاز تنفسي صحي؟

1. *Stay away from smoke.* — ابتعد عن التدخين.



2. *Exercise.* — مارس تمرينات.

3. *Put plants in your house .* — ضع نباتات في منزلك.



4. *Drink plenty of water.* — اشرب الكثير من الماء.





Exercises on Lesson 2 Part 2

1 Look and match the descriptions to the words:

'A'	'B'
pump	a) This is a muscle under the lungs.
nose	b) To move quickly from one place to another.
lungs	c) To take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide.
diaphragm	d) This is in the center of the face.
breathe	e) We have two of these. They are inside the body.

2 Read the text again and put the sentences in the correct order:

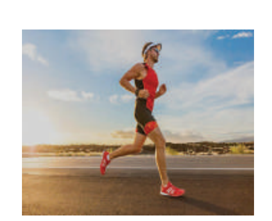
- [ ] The diaphragm pulls air into our lungs.
- [ ] The diaphragm moves up and pushes the air out of our body.
- [ ] The heart pushes the blood around our body.
- [ ] We breathe through our mouth or nose.
- [ ] The diaphragm goes down.
- [ ] When the air arrives in our lungs, the oxygen goes into our blood.

3 Look and match:

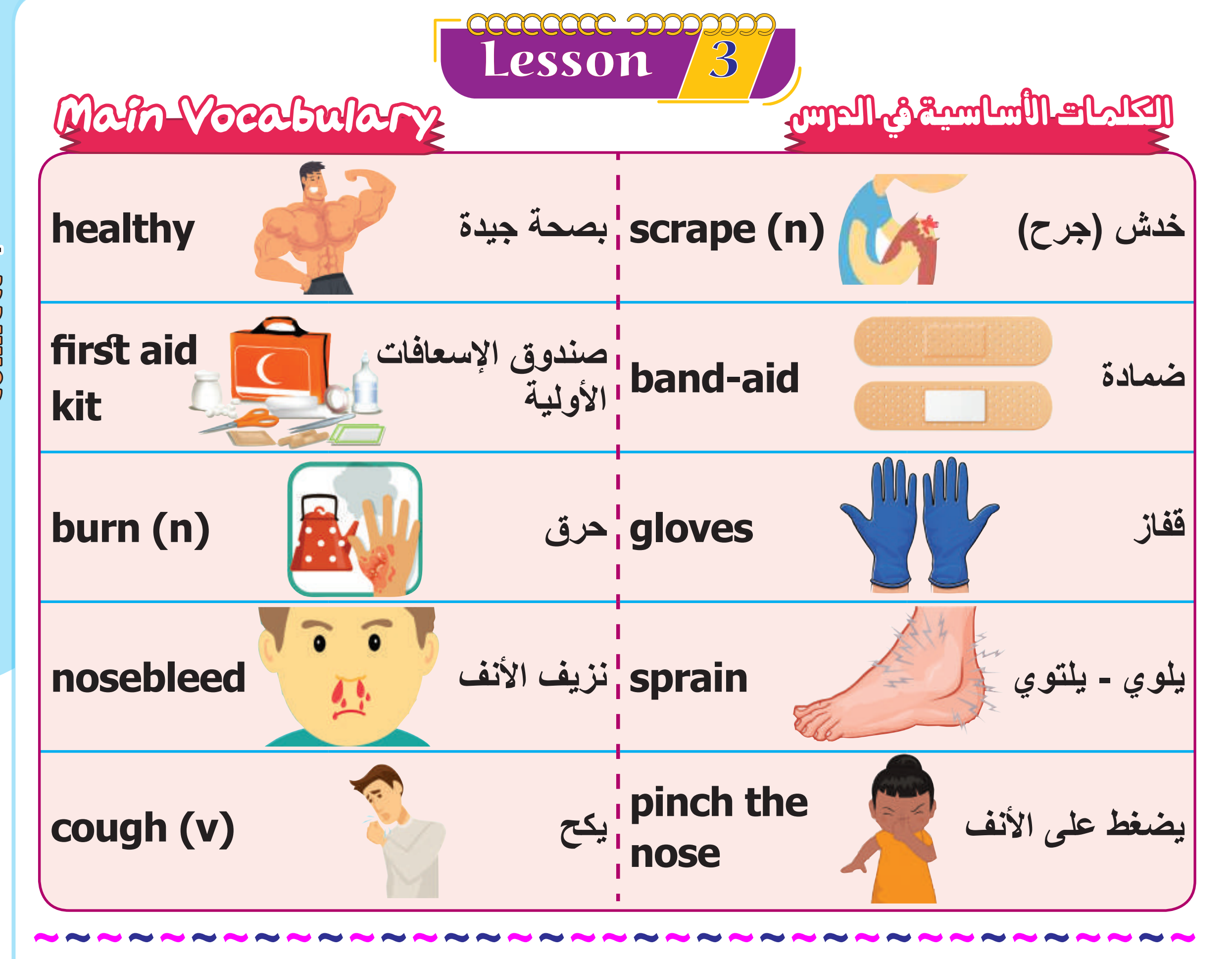
1. Stay away from smoke.
2. Exercise.
3. Put plants in your house.
4. Drink plenty of water.











Lesson 3

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

healthy	بصحة جيدة	scrape (n)	خدش (جرح)
first aid kit	صندوق الإسعافات الأولية	band-aid	ضمادة
burn (n)	حرق	gloves	قفاز
nosebleed	نزيف الأنف	sprain	يلوي - يلتوي
cough (v)	يكح	pinch the nose	يضغط على الأنف

scientist	عالم	practice (v)	أمارس - أتمرن
interesting	ممتع	walk home	يمشي للمنزل
problem	مشكلة	press	يضغط
hurt (v)	يؤلم	hold	يمسك
cut his leg	جرح رجله	hit	يضرب
back	ظهر	put on	يرتدي

every day	كل يوم	kind friend	صديق طيب
once a week	مرة في الأسبوع	plants	نباتات
twice a week	مرتان في الأسبوع	soap	صابون
sometimes	أحياناً	redo	يعيد عمل
usually	عادة	fruit	فاكهة
never	أبدًا - مطلقًا	butter	زبدة
continue	يواصل - يستمر	candy	حلوى



Read and learn

☆ *Someone falls over and cuts their leg. Be a kind friend.*
☆ *Ask them to sit down.*
☆ *Put on gloves.*
☆ *Wash the scrape with water and soap.*
☆ *Put on a band-aid.*
☆ *The next day, wash the scrape with soap and water again. Redo the band-aid.*



☆ شخص ما سقط وجرح رجله . كن صديق طيب.
☆ أطلب منه أن يجلس.
☆ ارتدي قفازًا.
☆ اغسل الخدش (الجرح) بالماء والصابون.
☆ ضع عليه ضمادة.
☆ في اليوم التالي، اغسل الخدش (الجرح) بالماء والصابون مرة أخرى ثم ضع ضمادة ثانية.

and و - but لكن

❍ **We use "and" to add two ideas together.**

and و ✍ تربط بين جملتين تُعبران عن أفكار متشابهة أو معنى و احد.

✦ I like science and maths.

❍ **We use "but" to contrast two ideas.**

but لكن ✍ تربط بين جملتين تُعبران عن التناقض.

✦ They played well, but they didn't win the match.

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Supply the missing letters:



2 Rearrange the following sentences:

- [ ] Ask them to sit down.
- [ ] Someone falls over and cuts their leg. Be a kind friend.
- [ ] The next day, wash the scrape with soap and water again. Redo the band-aid.
- [ ] Put on gloves.
- [ ] Wash the scrape with water and soap.
- [ ] Put on a band-aid.

3 Complete the sentences with "and" or "but":

1. I don't eat candy, ... I like fruit.
2. I drink cola, ... I want to drink more water.
3. I play basketball .... I play football in the park.
4. Dad is a scientist .... he likes looking at animals and plants.
5. It's very interesting, ... it's very hot sometimes!
6. I love burgers, ... I only eat one a week.

4 Choose the correct word(s):

1. Fatima loves ice cream (and – but) chocolate.
2. My dad is Egyptian, (and – but) his dad is French.
3. Waleed speaks English, (and – but) he can't speak Chinese.
4. We wash a scrape (and – but) stick a band-aid.
5. I practice basketball twice a week, (and – but) I walk home from school every day.
6. I love playing video games (and – but) I only play them once a week.

Lesson 4

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

flapjacks	فطائر محلاه - بسكويت	sad	حزين
cookies	بسكويت	a bit worried	قلقان قليلاً
oats	شوفان	excited	مثار - فرحان
honey	عسل نحل	apartment	شقة
cake	كيك	arrive at	يصل إلى
plate	طبق	friends	أصدقاء
Try a little!	جربي القليل.	parents	الوالدين
one day	يومٍ ما	smile	يبتسم
British	بريطانية	talk together a lot	يتحدثون مع بعضهم كثيرًا

The prefix "re" means again. — البادئة "re" تعني مرة أخرى.

do	يفعل	*redo*	يعيد عمل
paint	يطلي - يدهن	*repaint*	يعيد طلاء
clean	ينظف	*reclean*	يعيد تنظيف
made	أعد	*remade*	أعاد إعداد
did	فعل - قام بـ	*redid*	أعاد عمل



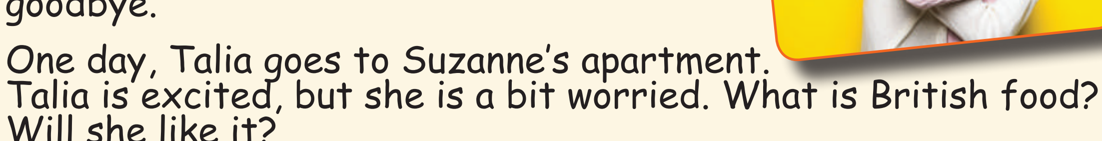
Read and learn

☆ *A prime number is a number you can divide only by itself and "1", e.g. 2,3,5 etc.*

☆ العدد الأولي هو العدد الذي يمكن قسمته على نفسه فقط وعلى الرقم "1" مثل 2 ، 3 ، 5 .... وهكذا.

Talia learns to love flapjacks!

Talia and Suzanne are good friends. Talia is Egyptian and Suzanne is British. Their parents are friends too. They talk together a lot. They are sad when they say goodbye.



One day, Talia goes to Suzanne's apartment. Talia is excited, but she is a bit worried. What is British food? Will she like it?

Talia and her Mom arrive at Suzanne's family's apartment. Suzanne says, 'Please have some tea, Talia. Would you like a flapjack? My mom and I made them.'

Suzanne has a plate in her hands. On the plate there are big, square cookies. Talia looks at the flapjacks.
'Suzanne, I am very happy you made them for me, but what is a flapjack?' she asks.

Suzanne says, 'They are cookies. I make them with oats, butter, and honey. Try a little.'
Talia's mom smiles too. Talia tries a flapjack. It's delicious!
'I love it!' she says. 'How do you make them?'
Suzanne says, 'It's very easy. Next time you visit we can make them together!'
Talia says, 'What a great idea!

تاليا وسوزان أصدقاء جيدون. تاليا مصرية وسوزان بريطانية. والديهما أصدقاء أيضًا. هما يتحدثان مع بعضهما كثيرًا. هما يشعران بالحزن عندما يفارقان بعضهما.
في يوم ما، تاليا تذهب الى شقه سوزان. تاليا تشعر بالفرح ولكنها متوتره قليلاً. ما هو الطعام البريطاني؟ هل ستحبه؟
تاليا وأمها وصلا الى شقة أسرة سوزان. سوزان تقول من فضلك تفضلي بعض الشاي يا تاليا. هل تودين فلاب جاك؟ أمي وأنا أعددناه.
سوزان معها طبق في يديها وعلى الطبق يوجد قطع بسكويت كبيرة مربعة. تاليا تنظر إلى الفلاب جاك.
"سوزان، انا سعيدة أنك أعددت هذا من أجلي ولكن ما هو الفلاب جاك؟" هي تسأل.
سوزان تقول، "إنه نوع من البسكويت. انا أعده بالشوفان والزبدة وعسل النحل. جربي منه قليلاً."
أم تاليا تبتسم أيضًا. تاليا تجرب الفلاب جاك. إنه لذيذ! "أنا أحبه!" هي تقول، "كيف تعدينه؟"
سوزان تقول، "إنه سهل جدا. المرة القادمة عندما تزوريني نستطيع أن نعده سويًا." داليا تقول، "يا لها من فكرة رائعة."

Connect 4

STEP AHEAD

Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. Who are Talia and Suzanne?

   ✎ ....

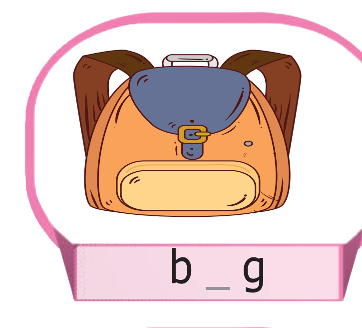
2. Where are they?

   ✎ ....

Read again and answer T (True) or F (False):

3. Suzanne goes to Talia's family's apartment. ✎ ....
4. Suzanne is from Egypt. ✎ ....
5. Talia hates flapjacks. ✎ ....
6. Talia wants to make flapjacks. ✎ ....
7. You need apples to make flapjacks. ✎ ....

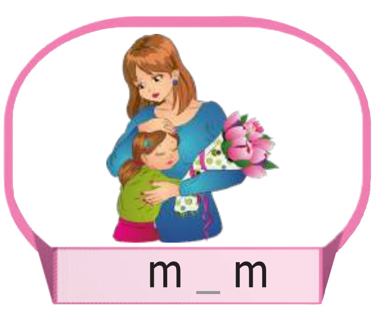
2 Supply the missing letters:



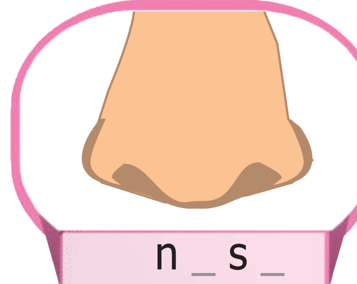
b _ g



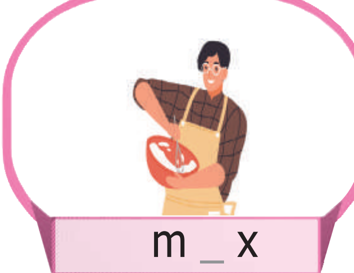
c _ k _



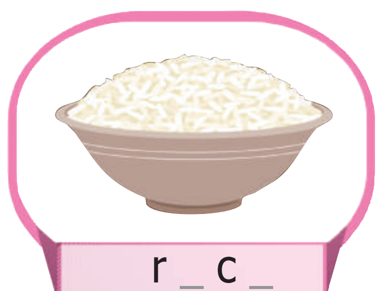
m _ m



n _ s _



m _ x



r _ c _

3 Read and change the verbs with "re":

1. He painted his house again.

✏ ....

2. She cleaned her bike again.

✏ ....

3. He made flapjacks again.

✏ ....

4. She did her homework again.

✏ ....

4 Circle the prime numbers:

10 12 3 89 43

5 9 37 4 13

5 Complete the sentences with verbs with "re":

paint – make – clean – do

1. I need to .... my garden table.
2. The kitchen was clean this morning, but now I need to .... it.
3. Today I need to .... my little brother's band-aid.
4. I burnt the pancakes – I have to .... them.

Lesson 5

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

Damietta	دمياط	wheat	قمح
governorate	محافظة	lemons	ليمون
Domiati cheese	جبنة دمياطي	guavas	جوافة
land	أرض	part	جزء
full of	مملوءة بـ	famous	مشهور
nutrients	مواد غذائية	fishermen	صيادين
life	الحياة	catch fish	يصطادوا سمك

Read and learn



Food from Damietta governorate

The land in Damietta governorate is full or nutrients. The farmers can grow rice, tomatoes, potatoes, wheat, lemons, grapes, and guavas.

Fishermen catch thousands of fish in the sea. Cows, goats, and sheep live in Damietta governorate too. Domiati cheese is very famous.

About one and a half million people live in this part of Egypt.

Life is good in Damietta!

الطعام من محافظة دمياط

الأرض في محافظة دمياط غنية بالمواد الغذائية. الفلاحين يمكنهم زراعة الأرز والطماطم والبطاطس والقمح والليمون والعنب والجوافة.

الصيادون يصطادون آلاف الأسماك من البحر. الأبقار والماعز والأغنام تعيش في محافظة دمياط. أيضًا الجبنة الدمياطي مشهورة جدًا.

حوالي واحد ونصف مليون شخص يعيشون في هذا الجزء من مصر. الحياة جيدة في محافظة دمياط.

Exercises on Lesson 5

1 Read the text again and match (A) with (B):

'A'	'B'
1 Damietta is famous	a) live in Damietta governorate.
2 The animals you see	b) tomatoes, potatoes, wheat, lemons and guavas.
3 The farmers grow	c) for Domiati cheese.
4 About 1.5 million Egyptians	f) in Damietta are goats, cows and sheep.

2 Choose another governorate and write about it:

1 Write down everything you know about the place.

2 Think what information you need.

- Where is it?
- What do farmers produce there?
- What food comes from there?
- Who lives there?

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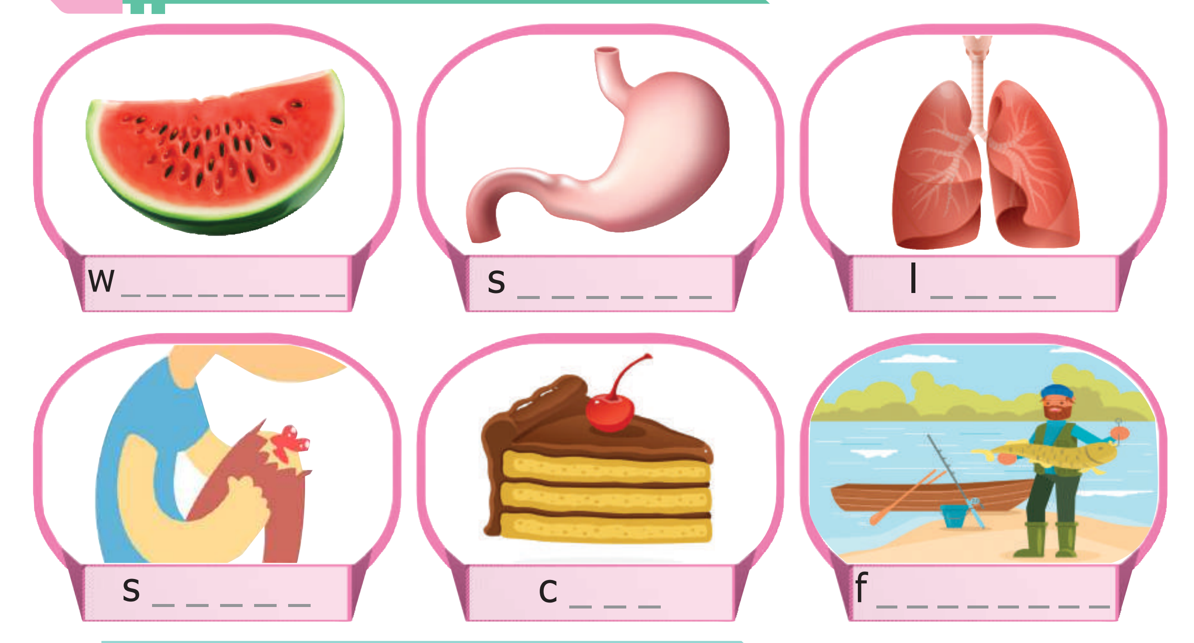
Unit 1 Test 1



1 Match "A" with "B": (4Ms)

'A'	'B'
❶ 2 and 3 are	a) My sister Maha.
❷ Who never drinks cola?	b) Lunch.
❸ The band-aid is in	c) prime numbers.
❹ What meal are they having?	d) the first-aid kit.

2 Supply the missing letters: (6Ms)



3 Choose the correct word(s): (8Ms)

1. We get (meat – chicken – eggs) from cows.
2. I like grapes (so – but – and) bananas.
3. We (pumps – breathe – removes) in air through our mouth and nose.
4. The food we eat changes into (fats – nutrients – drinks) in our body.
5. We should drink plenty of (cola – water – burger).
6. I like plants, (but – and – so) I don't grow them in my house.

7. Let's (eating – eats – eat) some flapjacks.
8. We should eat and do (healthy – bad – sad) things.



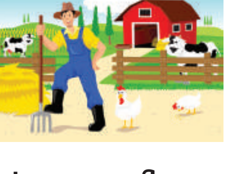
4 Look at the picture and(✓): (4Ms)

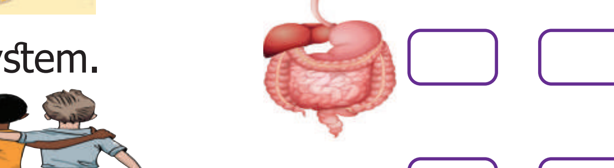
	Yes	No
1. I like potatoes.	☐	☐
2. He's a farmer.	☐	☐
3. This is the respiratory system.	☐	☐
4. They are friends.	☐	☐













5 Look at the picture and write 3 sentences: (3Ms)





like – make – delicious



1. ....
2. ....
3. ....



6 Circle the odd one out: (3Ms)

1. governorate – scientist – fisherman – farmer
2. repaint – reclean – made – redo
3. 13 – 4 – 19 – 23



7 Punctuate the following sentences: (3Ms)

1. who are talia and suzanne
   ✎ ....
2. i like my country egypt
   ✎ ....



Desert Animals

In this unit I will ....

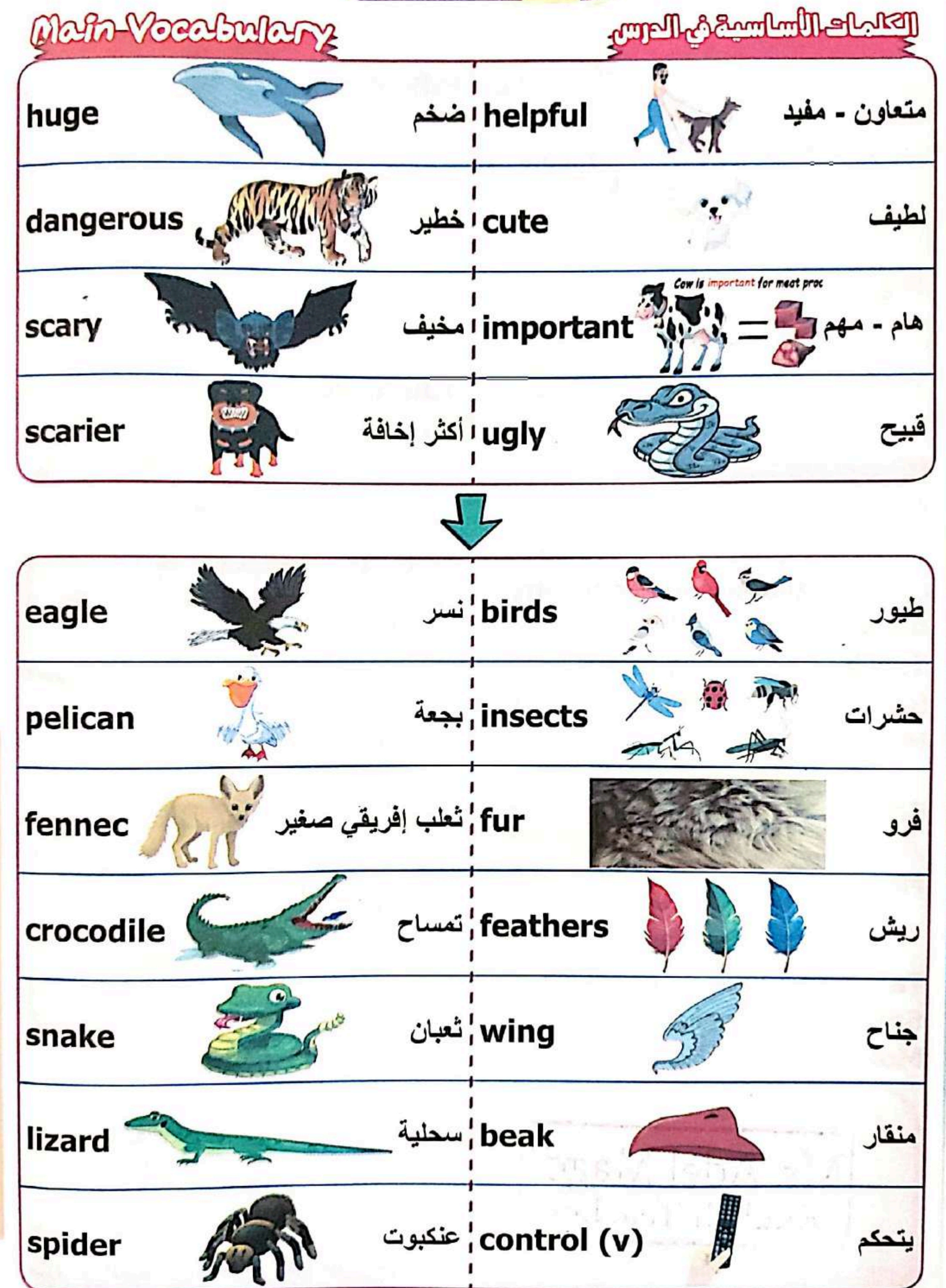
- ☐ listen, read, research, and write about desert animals.
- ☐ practice making comparisons.
- ☐ listen to a short story.
- ☐ learn about the difference between the /p/ and /b/ sounds.
- ☐ write a fact file.
- ☐ research and make a poster.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**Egyptian animals:** camel, crocodile, eagle, fennec fox, pelican, snake, spider, beak, feather, fur, wing **Comparative adjectives:** bigger, faster, heavier, more beautiful, nicer, noisier, shorter, taller, thinner
Language	- Crocodiles are more dangerous than horses. - A camel is taller than a fennec fox. - An eagle is heavier than a mouse.
Reading	A dialog about animals; fact files about animals; a fiction story about animals
Writing	A fact about an animal; a poster about an unpopular animal
Speaking	Discussion of animal facts; giving opinions; presentation of a poster
Listening	A dialog about animals; a fiction story about animals
Phonics	Sound discrimination /p/, /b/: pear, bear, bee, pea, pin, beak, pelican, bird
Life skills	**Respect of diversity:** recognizing differences and similarities across species
Values	**Respect - Tolerance**
Issues and challenges	**Environmental responsibility:** protecting our world
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Science :** senses and adaptation; animals in different parts of Egypt **Math :** decimal fractions (2 decimal places)

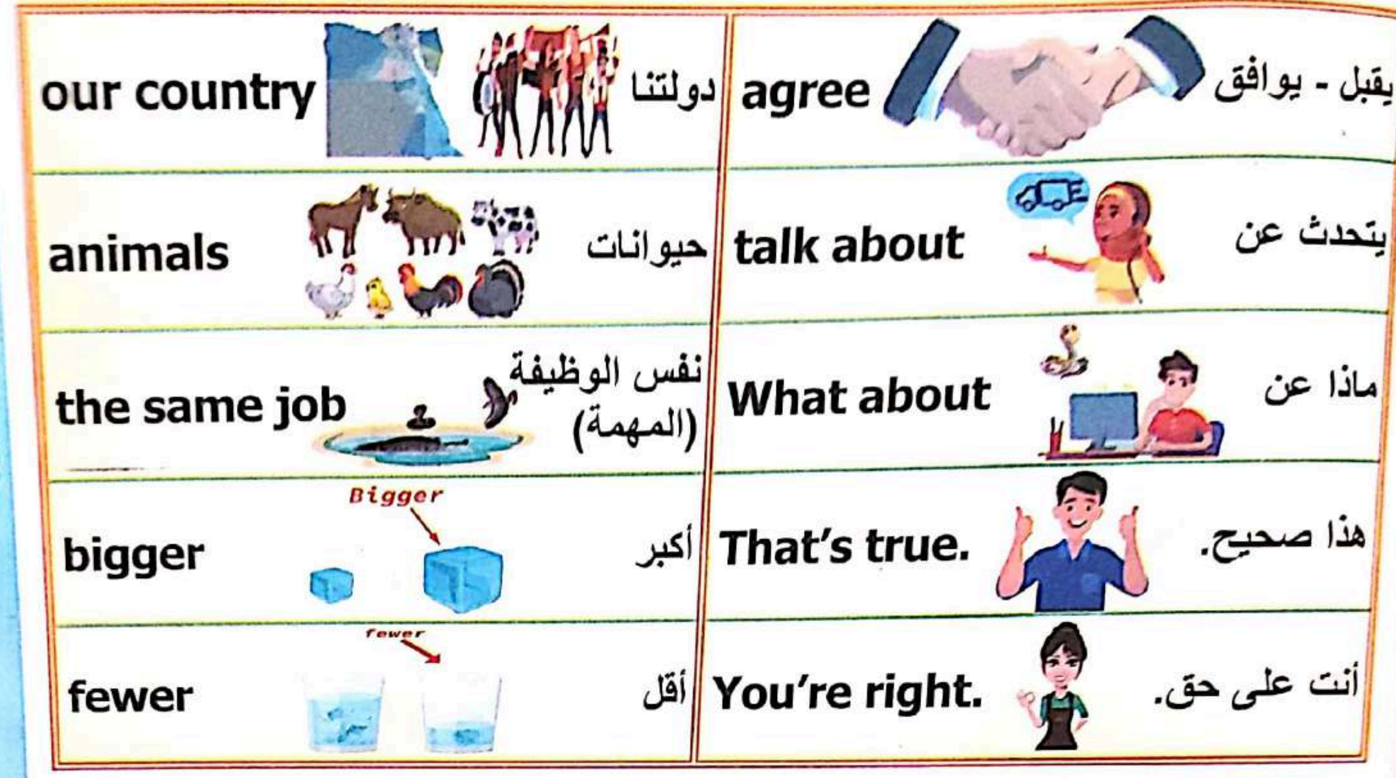
Lesson 1

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



huge	ضخم	helpful	متعاون - مفيد
dangerous	خطير	cute	لطيف
scary	مخيف	important	هام - مهم
scarier	أكثر إخافة	ugly	قبيح

eagle	نسر	birds	طيور
pelican	بجعة	insects	حشرات
fennec	ثعلب إفريقي صغير	fur	فرو
crocodile	تمساح	feathers	ريش
snake	ثعبان	wing	جناح
lizard	سحلية	beak	منقار
spider	عنكبوت	control (v)	يتحكم



our country	دولتنا	agree	يقبل - يوافق
animals	حيوانات	talk about	يتحدث عن
the same job	نفس الوظيفة (المهمة)	What about	ماذا عن
bigger	أكبر	That's true.	هذا صحيح.
fewer	أقل	You're right.	أنت على حق.

Read and learn



Mom : Look at all these animals that live in our country.

Sara : Look at the crocodile, it's huge!

Tarek : Huge and scary!

Sara : I think the spider is scarier.

Mom : Yeah, but spiders are very helpful. They eat insects. Farmers like spiders.

Sara : OK, what about the snake and the crocodile? They're dangerous, aren't they?

Mom : Yes, that's true, but they do a very important job. They eat insects, birds and lizards. This controls the number of these small animals.

Tarek : Eagles do the same job.

Sara : The pelican eats small fish.

Mom : You're right! We sometimes think some animals are scary or ugly, but they are all important.

الأم : انظرا إلى هذه الحيوانات التي تعيش في دولتنا.

سارة : انظرا إلى التمساح، إنه ضخم.

طارق : ضخم ومخيف!

سارة : أعتقد أن العنكبوت أكثر إخافة منه.

الأم : نعم ولكن العناكب أيضًا مفيدة، هم يأكلون الحشرات، الفلاحون يحبون العناكب.

سارة : وماذا عن الثعبان والتمساح؟ إنهما خطيران، أليس كذلك؟

الأم : نعم هذا حقيقي، ولكنهما يقومان بوظيفة مهمة. هما يأكلان الحشرات والطيور والسحالي. وهذا يتحكم في عدد هذه الحيوانات الصغيرة.

طارق : النسور تقوم بنفس المهمة.

سارة : البجعة تأكل الأسماك الصغيرة.

الأم : أنتما على حق. نحن أحيانًا نعتقد أن بعض الحيوانات مخيفة أو قبيحة، ولكنهم جميعًا مهمين.

Exercises on Lesson 1

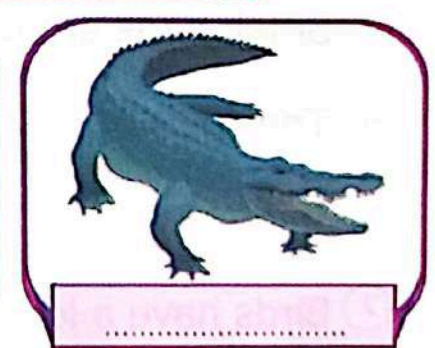
1 Read the dialogue again and answer the questions:

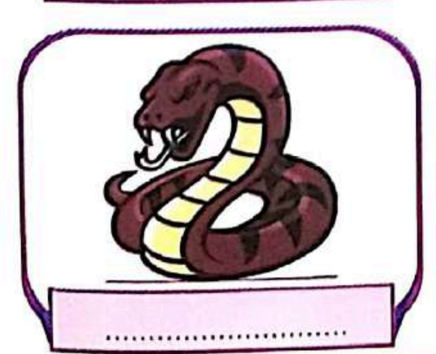
1. Does Tarek like crocodiles? ✏ ....
2. What do snakes and crocodiles eat? ✏ ....
3. Why do farmers like spiders? ✏ ....
4. What does the verb control mean? ✏ ....
   - (a) make the number of animals bigger.
   - (b) make the number of animals fewer.

2 Write correct words under the pictures:

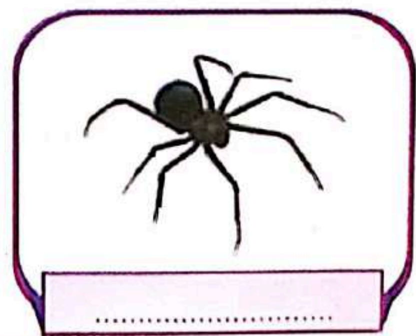

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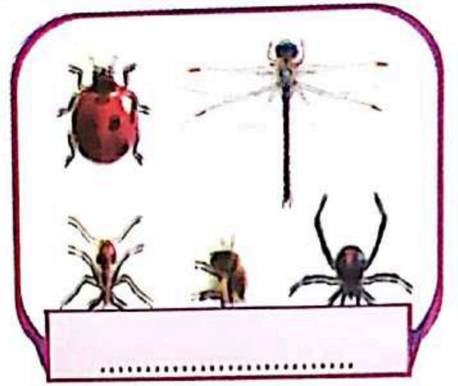

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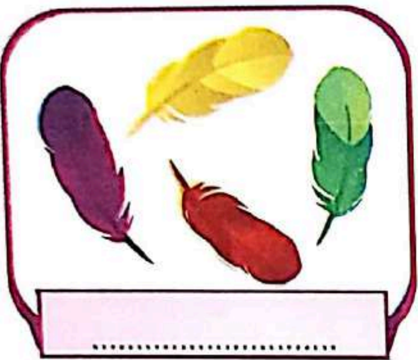

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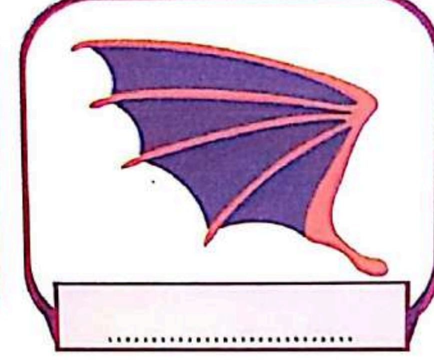

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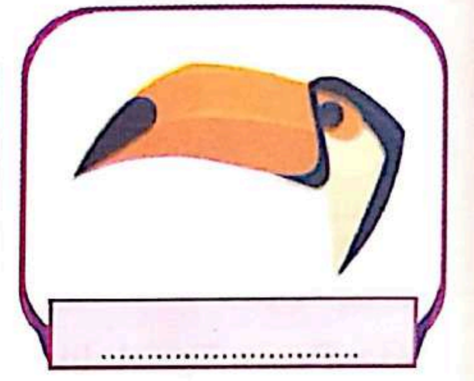

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3 Choose the correct word:

1. The elephant is (small – huge – few).
2. Snakes are (cute – beautiful – dangerous).
3. Birds have two (feathers – wings – beaks).
4. The (eagle – fennec – lizard) is a big bird.
5. Small birds are usually (cute – dangerous – scary).
6. The (pelican – crocodile – spider) is a huge and dangerous animal.
7. Birds have a lot of (wings – beaks – feathers).
8. The cat has soft (fur – wings – feathers).
9. The crocodile is a (cute – scary – small) animal.
10. Birds have one (feather – wing – beak).

4 Read and circle the odd one out:

1. cute – helpful – ugly – important
2. fennec – eagle – pelican – bird
3. wing – feather – beak – snake
4. dangerous – scary – cute – ugly
5. crocodile – lizard – snake – spider

5 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. does tarek like crocodiles

✏ ....

2. spiders are very helpful

✏ ....

3. why do farmers like spiders

✏ ....

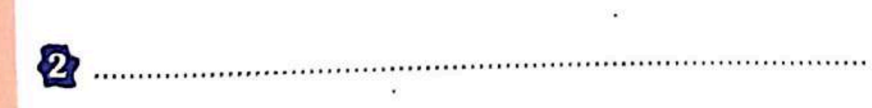
4. mom, sara and tarek like animals

✏ ....

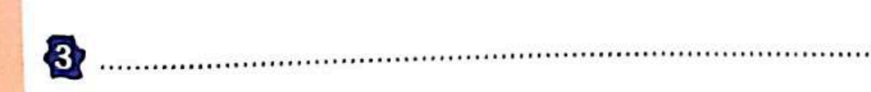
5. which animal is scary

✏ ....

6 Look at the picture and write 3 sentences:

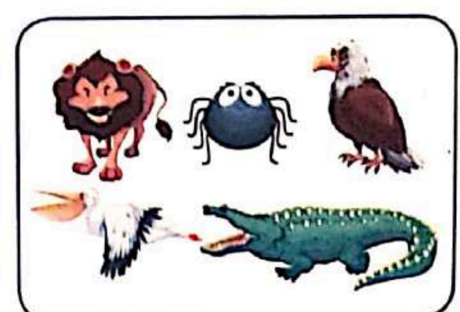


1. ....



2. ....

3. ....



Lesson 2



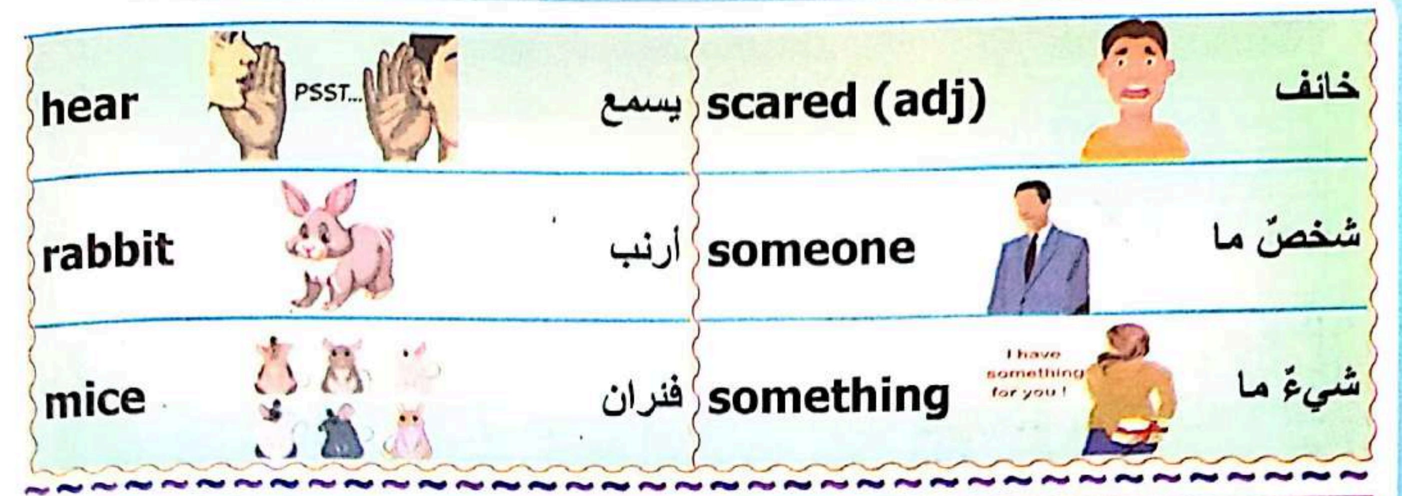
الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



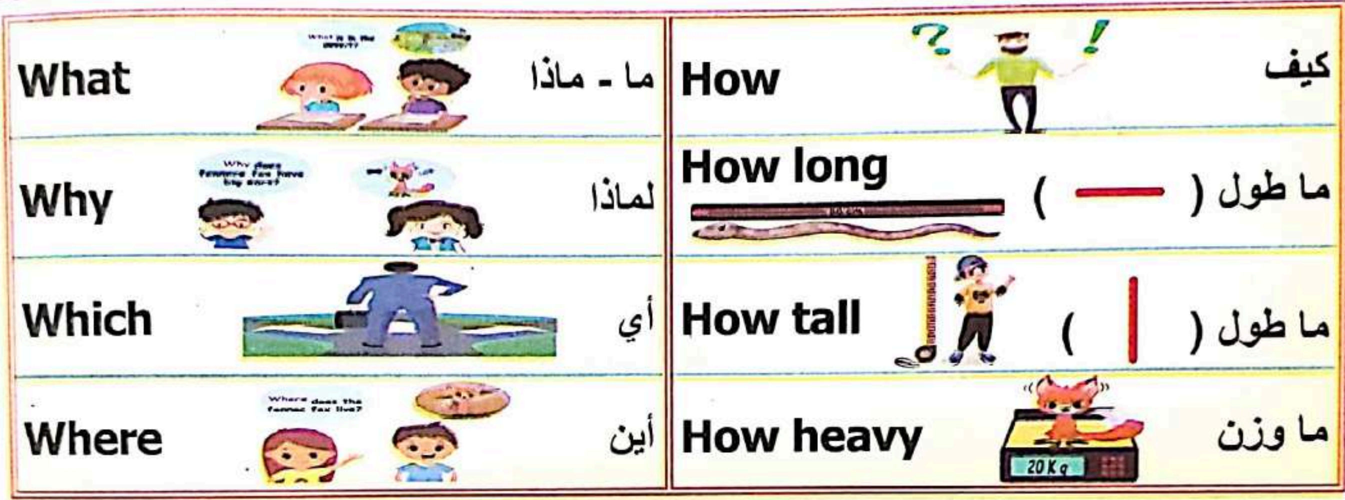
desert animals	حيوانات صحراوية	keep it warm	تجعله دافئًا
during the day	أثناء النهار	steppe eagle	نسر السهول الواسعة
at night	ليلاً	open areas	أماكن مفتوحة
lose	يفقد - يخسر	mammals	ثدييات
heat (v)	حرارة	female	أنثى
thick fur	فرو سميك	male	ذكر

fact file	ملف بيانات	winter	الشتاء
North Africa	شمال أفريقيا	cold	بارد
Europe	أوروبا	hot	حار
travel	يسافر	warmer	دافئ
around	حوالي	feel	يشعر - يحس

beautiful	جميل	lift its head up (snake lifts its head up)	ترفع رأسها
scare (v)	يخيف	probably	من المحتمل
fly	يطير	just	حالاً - توًا



hear	يسمع	scared (adj)	خائف
rabbit	أرنب	someone	شخصٌ ما
mice	فئران	something	شيءٌ ما



What	ما - ماذا	How	كيف
Why	لماذا	How long	ما طول (——)
Which	أي	How tall	ما طول (|)
Where	أين	How heavy	ما وزن

Read and learn

Fennec Fox

Where does it live?	*in the deserts of North Africa*
How tall is it?	*20 centimeters*
How heavy is it?	*about 1 kilogram*
How long is it?	*about 30 centimeters*
What does it eat?	*insects, small lizards, mice*



The fennec fox lives in the desert. It's smaller than other foxes. Its ears are big, really big! The fennec fox needs big ears to hear insects and small animals. During the day, it's hot in the desert. The fox loses heat from its ears. At night it's cold. The fox's thick fur keeps it warm.

ثعلب الفنك يعيش في الصحراء. إنه أصغر من الثعالب الأخرى. أذنيه كبيرتان، حقًا كبيرتان.
ثعلب الفنك يحتاج أذنان كبيرتان لكي يسمع الحشرات والحيوانات الصغيرة.
أثناء النهار الجو حار في الصحراء. الثعلب يفقد الحرارة من أذنيه. وليلا الجو بارد. فرو الثعلب السميك يجعله دافئا.

Steppe Eagle

How long does it live?	around 40 years
How heavy is it?	around 3 kilograms
How long is it?	from wing to wing around 170 centimeters



Look at the eagle flying. It's beautiful, isn't it? The steppe eagle travels from Europe to Africa in winter. It lives in very big, open areas.

It eats other birds, small mammals and rabbits. When it opens its wings, it's longer than you! The female is bigger and heavier than the male.

انظر الى النسر وهو يحلق، إنه جميل أليس كذلك؟

نسر السهول الواسعة يسافر من أوروبا الى أفريقيا في الشتاء إنه يعيش في مناطق مفتوحة و كبيرة جدًا.

إنه يأكل الطيور الأخرى و الثدييات الصغيرة والأرانب.

عندما يفتح جناحيه فهو اطول منك

انثى النسر أكبر وأثقل من الذكر.



Look at the snake. What is it doing? How does it feel? Why?

The snake is lifting its head up. It probably feels sacred because it has just seen someone or something.

انظر إلى الثعبان. ماذا يفعل؟ كيف يشعر ولماذا؟

الثعبان يرفع رأسه عاليًا، من المحتمل أنه يشعر بالخوف لأنه رأى شخصً ما أو شيءٌ ما توًا.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Read the fennec fox fact file again and answer:

1. What does the fennec eat?
   ➪ ....
2. Where does the fennec fox live?
   ➪ ....
3. How tall is the fennec fox?
   ➪ ....
4. How heavy is the fennec fox?
   ➪ ....
5. How long is the fennec fox?
   ➪ ....
6. Why does the fennec fox have big ears?
   a) So other animals can see it.
   b) So it can hear small animals and insects.

2 Read the steppe eagle fact file again and answer:

1. How long does steppe eagle live?
   ➪ ....
2. How heavy is steppe eagle?
   ➪ ....
3. How long is steppe eagle?
   ➪ ....
4. Why do you think the steppe eagle travels from Europe to Africa in winter?
   a) Because Africa is bigger than Europe.
   b) Because Africa is warmer than Europe.



Lesson 3

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

camel	جمل	intelligent	ذكي
hump	سنام الجمل	perfect for	مثالي لـ
amazing	مدهش	large	ضخم
beautiful	جميل	flat feet	أقدام مسطحة
strong	قوي	noisy	مزعج - صاخب
delicious	لذيذ	get angry	يغضب

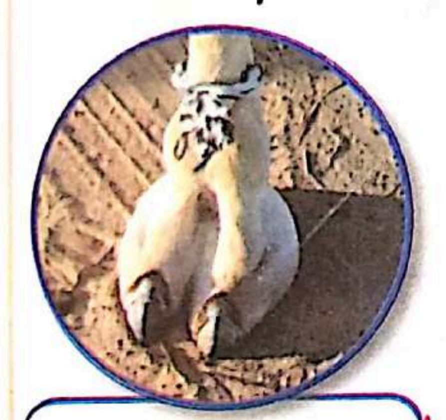
across the desert	عبر الصحراء	on the sand	على الرمل
carry	يحمل	come in	يدخل
understand	يفهم	close	يغلق
healthy	أصحاء	socks	شراب - جوارب
often	غالبًا	eyes	عيون
special ways	طرق خاصة	grass	حشائش - عشب
Be careful!	احترس	fresh water	ماء عذب

Read and learn

*Camels are **amazing**! They're **beautiful**, strong animals. They help us to carry things and people across the desert. Their milk is **delicious**. We can use their fur to make socks!*

*They're very **intelligent** and can understand lots of words.*

*Camels are **perfect** for the desert. Here's why:*



*They have **large, flat** feet so they can walk on the sand.*



Healthy camels don't need to drink water often.



They have special ways to close their noses and eyes to stop the sand from coming in.

But be careful! Camels are very noisy and they can get angry.

الجمال مدهشة! هم حيوانات قوية وجميلة. إنهم يساعدوننا ان نحمل الأشياء والناس عبر الصحراء.

ألبانهم لذيذه. نستطيع ان نستخدم فروهم لعمل الجواربات.

الجمال ذكية و تستطيع ان تفهم الكثير من الكلمات.

الجمال مثالية للصحراء ويرجع هذا للآتي:

أن لهم أقدام ضخمة ومسطحة لذلك يستطيعون المشي على الرمال.

الجمال الأصحاء لا تحتاج ان تشرب الكثير من الماء في الغالب.

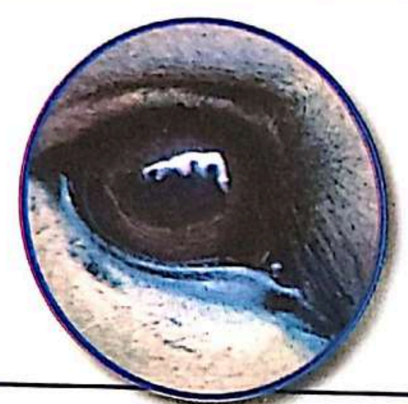
الجمال لهم طرق خاصة لغلق أنوفهم وعيونهم لكي يوقفوا الرمال ان تدخل بالداخل.

احترس! الجمال يمكن ان تكون مزعجة جدًا وأيضًا من الممكن ان تغضب.



Connect 4

	Horse	Camel
How tall is it?	157-173 cm	180 cm
How heavy is it?	380-550 kg	600-1000 kg
How fast is it?	44 kph	40 kph
How strong is it?	around 80 kg	170-200 kg
How long does it live?	25 years	70 years



Horses have large, beautiful eyes.

الخيول لها عيون كبيرة وجميلة.



Horses have strong teeth. They like to eat grass and drink fresh water.

الخيول لها أسنان قوية. هم يحبون ان يأكلون العشب ويشربون مياه عذبة.

(Adjectives) Comparison المقارنة

○ Comparative degree:

✦ We use the comparative form to compare two people, two animals or two things.

✦ تستخدم الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة (الصفات) لنقارن بين شخص وشخص أو حيوان وحيوان أو شئ وشئ .... وهكذا.

- Horses are faster than camels.
- The lion is stronger than the fox.

✻ We add (er) to the short adjective and use the word (than) after it.

✻ نضيف للصفة القصيرة (er) ونضع بعدها كلمة (than مِن).

◆ When the adjective ends in (e), we add (r).

◆ إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (e) نضيف لها (r) فقط.

large → larger	nice → nicer	fine → finer

• Is the new hotel nicer than the old hotel?

◆ When the adjective ends in a consonant after one vowel, we double the final consonant before adding (er).

* إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق نضاعف الحرف الأخير الساكن قبل إضافة (er).

big → bigger / fat → fatter / thin → thinner / hot → hotter

• My bag is bigger than your bag.

◆ When the adjective ends in (y), we change the (y) into (i) before adding (er).

* إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) تحول إلى (i) قبل إضافة (er).

heavy → heavier	easy → easier	happy → happier
noisy → noisier	scary → scarier	

• Parrots are noisier than spiders.

◆ We use (more) or (less) before long adjectives and the word (than) after them.

* اذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (more) أو (less) وبعدها (than).

• A snake is more dangerous than a fox.

• A fox is less dangerous than a snake.

Mr. Adel Magdi
English Teacher

Adjective		Adjective + er	
tall	طويل	taller	أطول
long	طويل	longer	أطول
short	قصير	shorter	أقصر
fast	سريع	faster	أسرع
slow	بطيء	slower	أبطأ
small	صغير	smaller	أصغر
big	كبير	bigger	أكبر
cold	بارد	colder	أبرد
hot	حار	hotter	أكثر حرارة
strong	قوي	stronger	أقوى
few	قليل	fewer	أقل
thin	رفيع	thinner	أرفع
warm	دافئ	warmer	أكثر دفئًا
heavy	ثقيل	heavier	أثقل
noisy	مزعج	noisier	أكثر إزعاجًا
easy	سهل	easier	أسهل
scary	مخيف	scarier	أكثر إخافة
nice	لطيف	nicer	ألطف

more أكثر		less أقل	
more dangerous	أكثر خطورة	less dangerous	أقل خطورة
more important	أكثر أهمية	less important	أقل أهمية
more beautiful	أكثر جمالاً	less beautiful	أقل جمالاً
more intelligent	أكثر ذكاءًا	less intelligent	أقل ذكاءًا
more delicious	لذيذ أكثر	less delicious	لذيذ أقل
more careful	أكثر حرصًا	less careful	أقل حرصًا

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Look and complete with the words in the box:

close - desert - drink - flat - fur - important - milk - sand - strong

I love camels. They are very 1) .... animals in Egypt. They are 2) .... and they can carry people and things across the 3) .... They are tall animals, with thin legs. Their 4) .... is delicious and we can use their 5) .... to make clothes.

Camels are good animals for the desert because they don't 6) .... a lot of water. Their feet are 7) .... so they can walk on sand in the desert. They can 8) .... their noses and eyes to stop the 9) ....

2 Read and answer T (True) or F (False):



1. Horses are slower than camels.
2. Camels are taller than horses.
3. Horses are heavier than camels.
4. Horses are stronger than camels.
5. Horses live longer than camels.



3 Choose the correct word:

1. Ramy is (tall – taller – tallest) than Adel.
2. The crocodile is (dangerous – dangerous less – more dangerous) than the fox.
3. The goat is shorter (then – than – the) the zebra.
4. Maha is (thinner – thin – thinnest) than Ola.
5. Today, it's (warmer – warmest – warm) than yesterday.



6) Zebras are (less important – important – important more) than donkeys.
7) Your sandwich is (much – more – little) delicious than my sandwich.
8) The fox is (slow – slowest – slower) than the horse.
9) I'm (few – less – many) intelligent than my sister.
10) The cow is (bigger – bigger than – the biggest) the sheep.
11) Flowers are (less beautiful – beautiful – more beautiful than) grass.
12) This lesson is (easier – easy – easier than) the last lesson.

4 Write sentences to compare these animals:

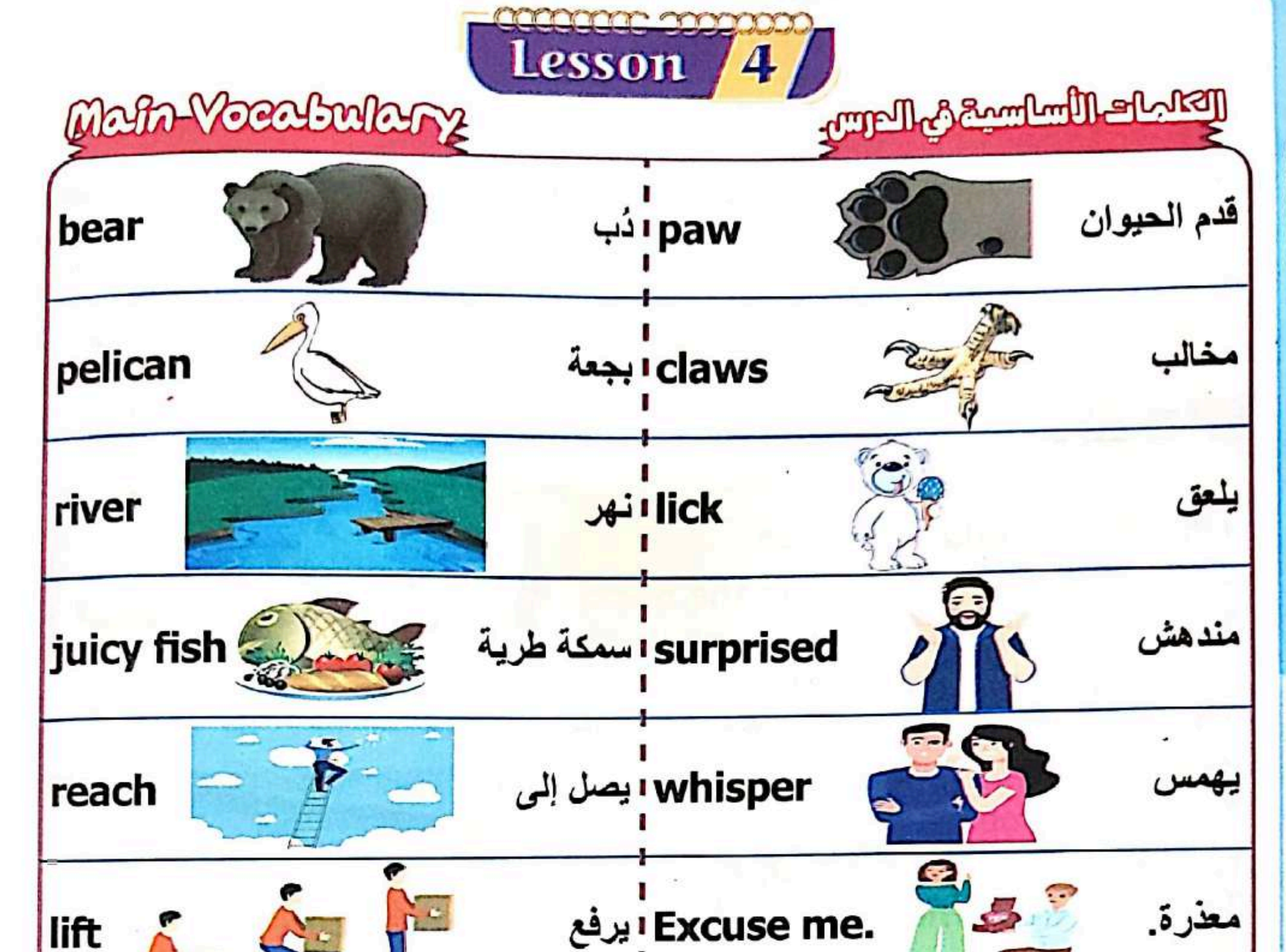
1) (snake / fox / dangerous)
A snake is more dangerous than the fox.
2) (pelican's beak / eagle's beak / long)
....
3) (elephant / hippo / big)
....
4) (giraffe / horse / tall)
....
5) (spider / snake / scary)
....
6) (camel / fennec fox / small)
....

5 Make comparisons. Use the adjectives to help you:

1) cat / mouse (heavy) — The cat is heavier than the mouse.
2) giraffe / lion (dangerous) — ....
3) $\frac{50}{100}$ / 0.75 (big) — ....
4) cell phone / laptop (small) — ....
5) car / bike (fast) — ....

Lesson 4

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



bear	دُب	paw	قدم الحيوان
pelican	بجعة	claws	مخالب
river	نهر	lick	يلعق
juicy fish	سمكة طرية	surprised	مندهش
reach	يصل إلى	whisper	يهمس
lift	يرفع	Excuse me.	معذرة.

hungry	جوعان	fly away	يطير بعيدًا
angry	غاضب	look down	ينظر لأسفل
ready	جاهز - مستعد	shout	يصيح
fun	مَرِحة	both	كلاً من
interesting	ممتعة	because	*He won because he worked hard* لأن
boring	مملة	OK	جيد - لا بأس

/p/ /b/

*p*elican	بجعة	*b*ird	طائر
*p*ear	كمثرى	*b*ear	دُب
*p*ea	بازلاء	*b*ee	نحلة
*p*in	دبوس	*b*eak	منقار

Read and learn

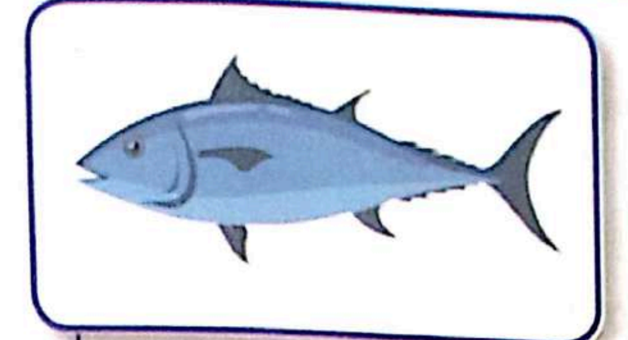
The Pelican and the Bear

A pelican and a bear are in the river. They are very hungry. They are both looking at a big, juicy fish.
The bear reaches for the fish. It lifts its paw.
The pelican opens its beak. It is ready to take the fish out of the water.
The bear sees the pelican. The pelican sees the bear.
'Excuse me,' the pelican says, 'That's my fish.'
The bear is surprised and angry. 'Pelican, look at my claws. Now look at my teeth. That's my fish.'
The pelican looks scared. 'I'm sorry, Bear,' it whispers.
The bear is bigger and stronger than the pelican. The bear licks its paw. The bear is happy because it has a big fish for dinner.
Then the bear looks down. Oh no! It can't see the fish. It can't see the pelican. 'Pelican, where are you?' bear shouts.
There is no pelican. But he can hear the happy pelican flying away.

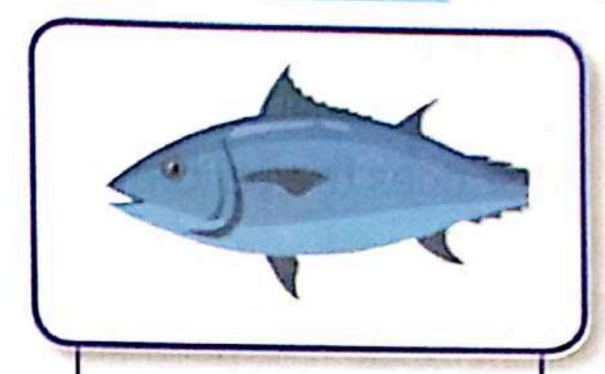
البجعة والدب

البجعة والدب في النهر. هما جوعا. كلاهما ينظر إلى سمكة كبيرة وطرية. الدب يصل الى السمكة و يرفع قدمه ليمسكها. البجعة تفتح منقارها. إنها جاهزة لكي تستخرج السمكة من الماء.
الدب يرى البجعة. البجعه ترى الدب. «معذرة،» البجعة تقول، «هذه سمكتي.»
الدب مندهش وغاضب. «يا بجعة، انظري الى مخالبي. والآن انظري الى أسناني. هذه سمكتي.»
البجعة تبدو خائفة. «أنا متأسفة ايها الدب،» إنها تهمس.
الدب أكبر وأقوى من البجعة. الدب يلعق قدمه. الدب سعيد لأن معه سمكة كبيرة للعشاء.
ثم ينظر الدب للأسفل. يا إلهي! إنه لا يستطيع ان يرى السمكة. إنه لا يستطيع ان يرى البجعة.
«أيها البجعة، أين انتي؟» الدب يصيح.
لا يوجد بجعة ولكنه يستطيع ان يسمع البجعة السعيدة تحلق في الهواء.

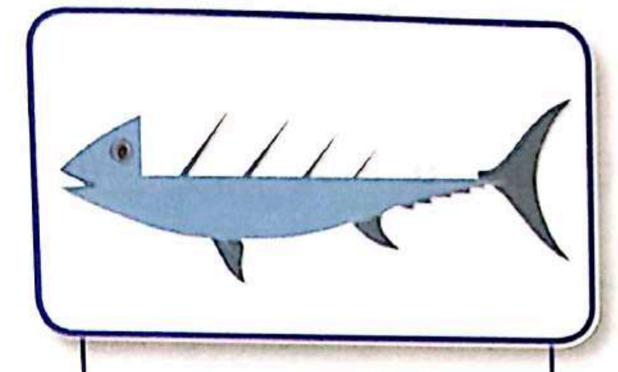




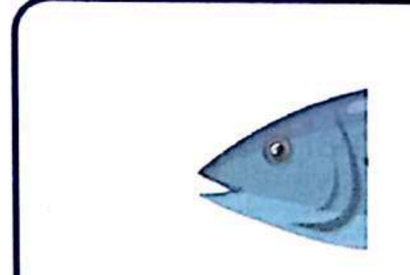
$\frac{100}{100} = 1.0$



$\frac{75}{100} = 0.75$



$\frac{50}{100} = 0.50$



$\frac{25}{100} = 0.25$

☆ 1.00 is bigger than 0.75.
☆ 0.75 is bigger than 0.50.
☆ 0.50 is bigger than 0.25.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

☆ 0.25 is smaller than 0.50.
☆ 0.50 is smaller than 0.75.
☆ 0.75 is smaller than 1.00.

Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. Is the pelican sacred of the bear? Why?

✏ ....

2. Why does the bear lick his paw?

✏ ....
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3 Why is the pelican flying away?

....

4 What does the pelican want?

....

5 Do you like the story? Explain your answer.

....

fun - interesting - OK - boring - I don't understand

6 Which animal is stronger, the bear or the pelican? Why?

....

7 Which animal is more intelligent, the bear or the pelican? Why?

....

2 Write "p" or "b":

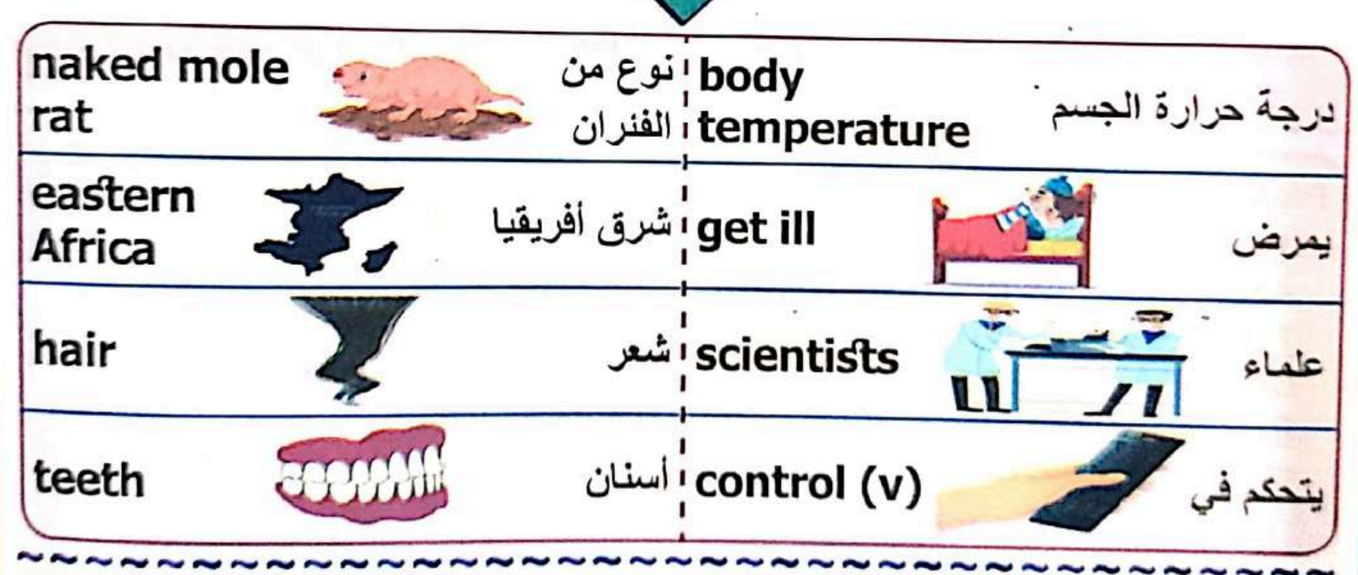


Lessons 5 / 6

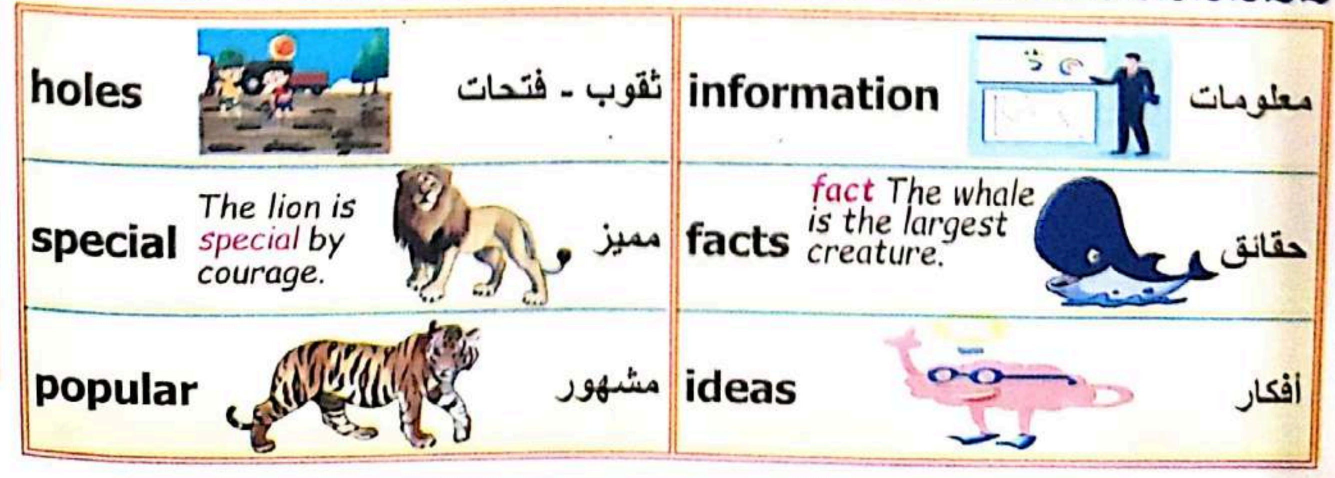
Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



aardvark	نوع من الخنازير	tongue	لسان
strange	غريب	parts	أجزاء
ants	نمل	stop	يوقف
dig for food	يحفر من أجل الطعام	dust	تراب
hunt for food	يصطاد من أجل الطعام	go in	يدخل



naked mole rat	نوع من الفئران	body temperature	درجة حرارة الجسم
eastern Africa	شرق أفريقيا	get ill	يمرض
hair	شعر	scientists	علماء
teeth	أسنان	control (v)	يتحكم في



holes	ثقوب - فتحات	information	معلومات
special — *The lion is special by courage.*	مميز	facts — *fact The whale is the largest creature.*	حقائق
popular	مشهور	ideas	أفكار

Read and learn



Aardvarks

Aardvarks look very strange. They have big ears and a long nose. They use their very strong paws and claws to dig for food. They use their long ***tongues*** to eat ants.

Aardvarks sleep during the day. They hunt for food at night. Aardvarks live in many parts of Africa. Aardvarks can close their noses to stop the dust from going in.

How long is an aardvark's tongue?	*20-30 cm*
How heavy is an aardvark?	*50-80 kg*
How fast can it dig a hole?	*About 0.5 m in 15 secs*
How long does it live?	*About 23 years*

خنازير الأرض:

خنازير الأرض تبدوا غريبة. إن لها أذنان كبيرتان وأنف طويلة. هم يستخدمون أرجل و مخالب قوية لكي يحفروا في الأرض بحثًا عن الطعام. هم يستخدمون ألسنتهم الطويلة لكي يأكلوا النمل.

خنازير الأرض تنام أثناء النهار. ويصطادون بحثًا عن الطعام ليلاً. هم يعيشون في مناطق مختلفة من أفريقيا. هم يغلقون أنوفهم لكي يوقفوا الغبار أن يدخل إلى الداخل.

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Naked Mole Rat

The naked mole rat lives in eastern Africa. It has big teeth and no hair.

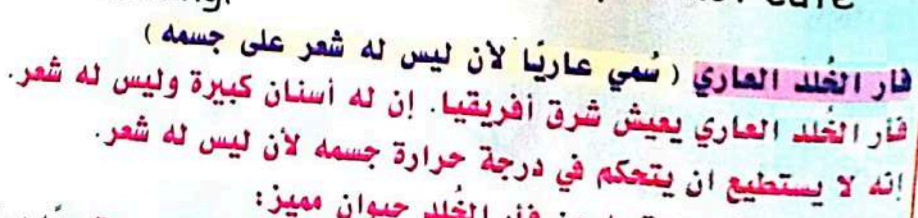
It can't control its body temperature because it has no hair.

But there are two things that make the mole rat special:

① It doesn't get ill.

② It lives for a very long time (31 years).

Scientists want to learn all about mole rats. They're not cute animals, but they are amazing!



فار الخُلد العاري (سُمي عاريًا لأن ليس له شعر على جسمه)

فار الخُلد العاري يعيش شرق أفريقيا. إن له أسنان كبيرة وليس له شعر.

إنه لا يستطيع ان يتحكم في درجة حرارة جسمه لأن ليس له شعر.

ولكن يوجد شيئين تجعل من فار الخُلد حيوان مميز:

① أنه لا يمرض. ② أنه يعيش الى فترة طويلة جدًا (31 عام).

العلماء يريدون ان يتعلموا عن فئران الخُلد. هم ليسوا حيوانات لطيفة، ولكنهم مدهشون.


~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Read the text quickly and answer T (True) of F (False):

1. Aardvarks use their ears to dig holes. ☐
2. Aardvarks sleep during the day. ☐
3. Aardvarks eat mice. ☐
4. An aardvark's tongue is longer than your tongue. ☐
5. Aardvarks live in Africa. ☐

2 Think about an animal you like and write about it:

1. Write down everything you know about the animal.
2. Think what information you need.
   - What do they eat?
   - Where do they live?
   - What food comes from there?
   - Why are they special?

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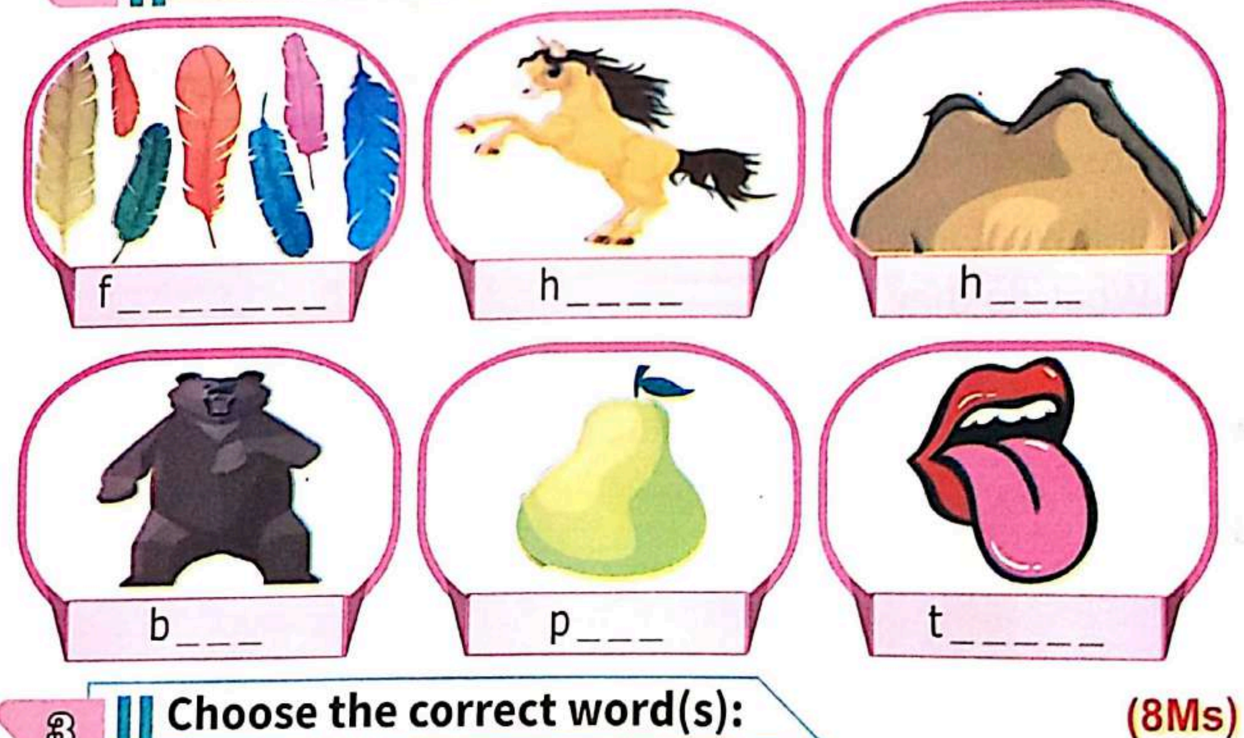
Unit 2 Test 2



1 Match "A" with "B": (4Ms)

'A'	'B'
❶ 0.75 is bigger	a) for the desert.
❷ Camels are perfect	b) small fish.
❸ Crocodiles are	c) than 0.50.
❹ The pelican eats	d) scary animals.

2 Supply the missing letters: (6Ms)



3 Choose the correct word(s): (8Ms)

❶ Snakes are (longer – long – longer than) lizards.

❷ The blue dress is (more beautiful – beautiful less – beautiful) than the green one.

❸ The eagle has one (fur – beak – claw).

❹ Tamer is (thin – thinnest – thinner) than Ali.

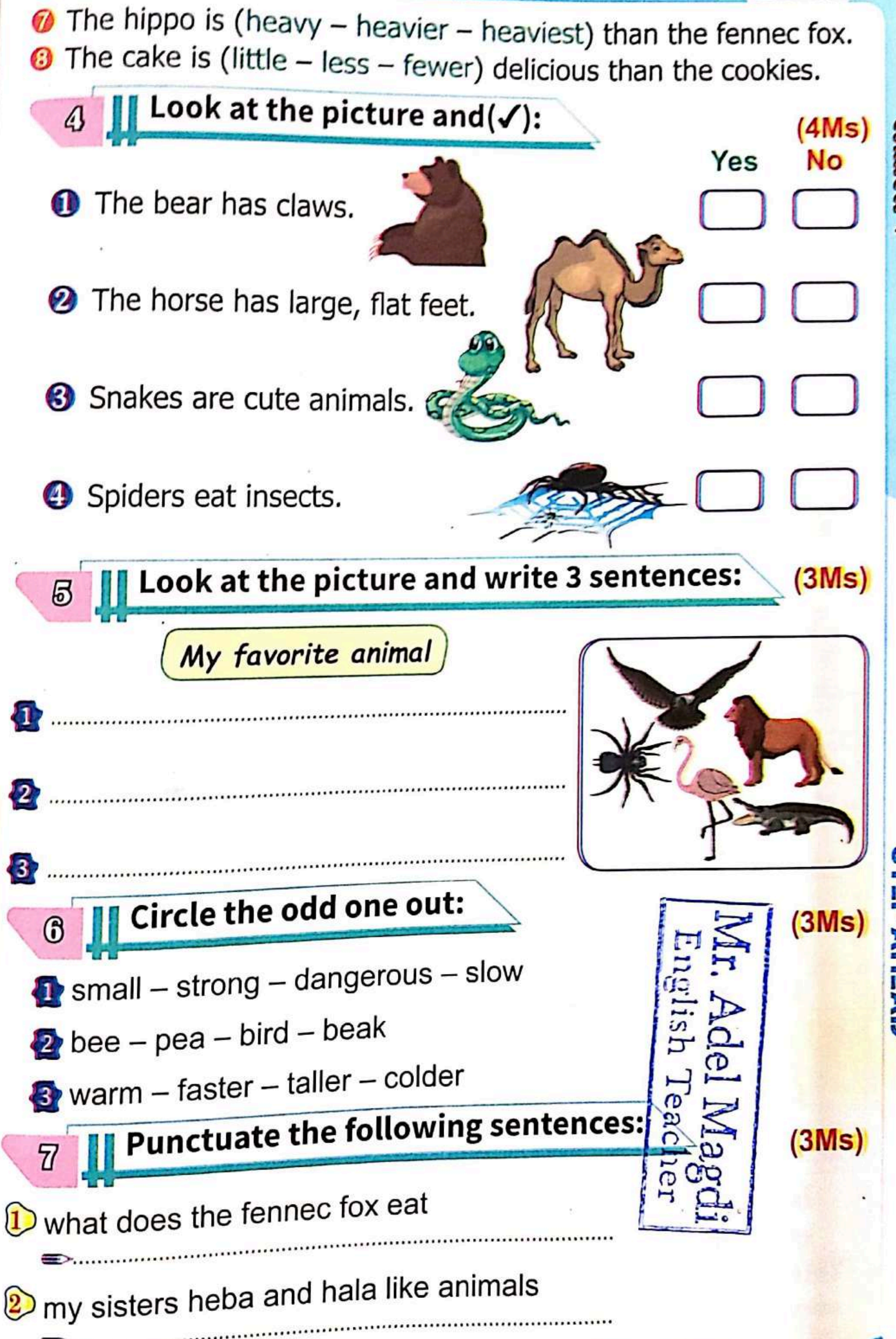
❺ This story is (less interesting – more interesting – less interesting than) the last one.

❻ The pelican has two (wings – beaks – fur).



7 The hippo is (heavy – heavier – heaviest) than the fennec fox.
8 The cake is (little – less – fewer) delicious than the cookies.

4 Look at the picture and(✓): (4Ms)



	Yes	No
1 The bear has claws.	☐	☐
2 The horse has large, flat feet.	☐	☐
3 Snakes are cute animals.	☐	☐
4 Spiders eat insects.	☐	☐

5 Look at the picture and write 3 sentences: (3Ms)

My favorite animal

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

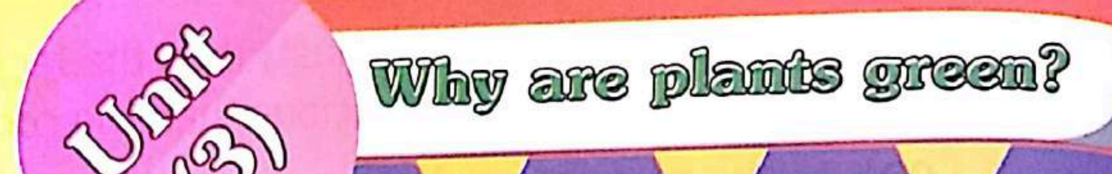
6 Circle the odd one out: (3Ms)

1 small – strong – dangerous – slow
2 bee – pea – bird – beak
3 warm – faster – taller – colder

7 Punctuate the following sentences: (3Ms)

1 what does the fennec fox eat
....

2 my sisters heba and hala like animals
....



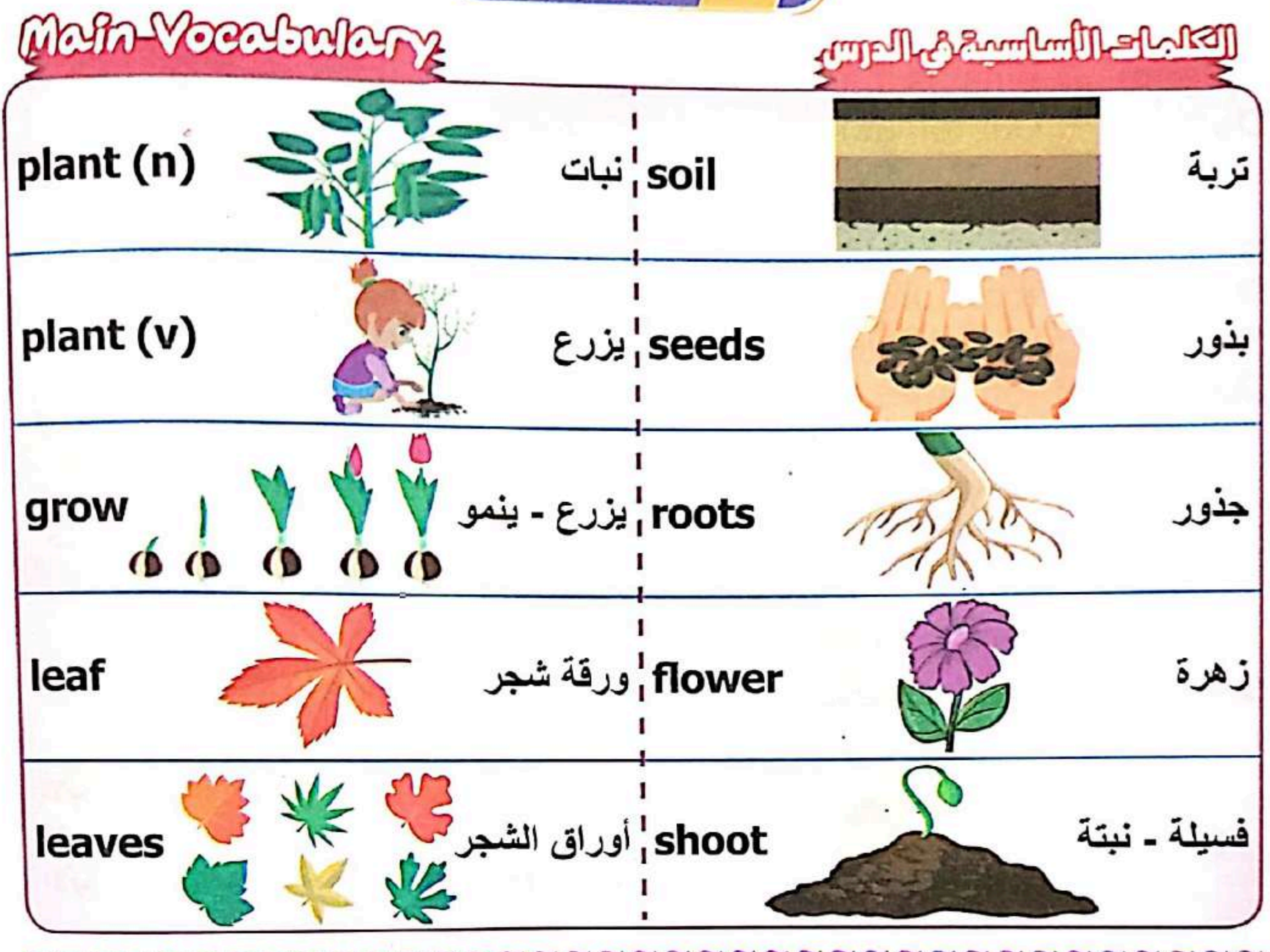
In this unit I will ....

- listen, read, research, and write about plants and how they help us.
- practice making sentences with the superlative.
- read, listen to and understand a short story.
- learn about and say words with the consonant blends /sl/ and /sw/.
- write the life stages of a sunflower.
- research and write a report.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**Plants:** flower, germinate, leaf, pollen, root, seed, shoot, soil; acacia, bean plant, daisy, lotus flower, orange tree, reed, rose, sunflower, tamarisk **Plant cell:** carbon dioxide, cell wall, chloroplast, oxygen, nucleus, vacuole **Superlative adjectives:** biggest, heaviest, most beautiful, nicest, tallest
Language	- The sunflower is the biggest flower. - What is the most beautiful flower? - A coconut is the heaviest seed. - Suffix-ful: beautiful, careful, colorful, helpful, useful
Reading	A dialog about growing a tomato plant; texts about how plants clean air and water; a fiction story about a farm
Writing	**Explaining a process:** the life cycle of a plant; a report about a plant
Speaking	Giving opinions; presentation of a report
Listening	A fiction story about a farm; the life cycle of a sunflower
Phonics	***/sl/, /sw/:*** sleep, slice, slippers, swan, sweep, sweet, swim, switch
Life skills	**Critical thinking:** understanding from context **Respect of diversity:** appreciation of plant diversity
Values	**Appreciation of science:** understanding the importance of plants
Issues and challenges	**Environmental responsibility:** protecting our world
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Social studies:** pollution; Egyptian habitats for plants **Math :** numbers up to a billion **Science :** reproduction in plants; plant cell formation

Lesson 1



Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

plant (n)	نبات	soil	تربة
plant (v)	يزرع	seeds	بذور
grow	يزرع - ينمو	roots	جذور
leaf	ورقة شجر	flower	زهرة
leaves	أوراق الشجر	shoot	فسيلة - نبتة

germination	عملية الإنبات	awesome	مدهش
water (v)	يروى	is called	تسمى
become	يصبح	find (found)	يجد (وجد)
die	يموت	tomatoes	طماطم
before	قبل	balcony	بلكونة

roots find water

Read and learn

Dad : Come and look!

Seleem : What is it, Dad?

Dad : Our tomato plants are growing on the balcony! Look, can you see the leaves and the flowers?

Seleem : Oh yes, but why are the tomatoes green?

Dad : Tomatoes are green before they are red.

Seleem : How do we grow new tomatoes?

Dad : Tomatoes have seeds inside.
We can take the seeds and grow new tomatoes!
We plant a seed and the plant grows. That is called germination. We water the plant every day and the roots grow under the soil. The plant grows flowers and the flowers become tomatoes.

Seleem : That's awesome! And I found a red tomato! Let's have it for lunch!

الأب : تعال وانظر!

سليم : ما هذا يا أبي؟

الأب : نباتات الطماطم تنمو في البلكونة. انظر، هل تستطيع أن ترى الأوراق والزهور؟

سليم : نعم، ولكن لماذا لون الطماطم أخضر؟

الأب : الطماطم يكون لونها أخضر قبل ما تصبح حمراء.

سليم : كيف نزرع الطماطم الجديدة.

الأب : الطماطم لها بذور بالداخل. نستطيع أن نأخذ البذور ونزرع طماطم جديدة. نحن نزرع البذرة والنبات ينمو، وهذا يسمى عملية الإنبات. نحن نروي النبات كل يوم والجذور تنمو تحت التربة. النبات ينتج زهور والزهور تصبح طماطم.

سليم : هذا مدهش! وأنا وجدت حبة طماطم حمراء! هيا نأكلها على الغداء.

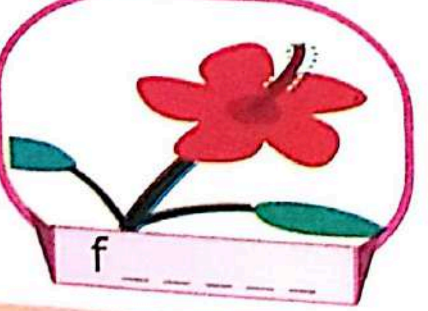
Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Supply the missing letters:

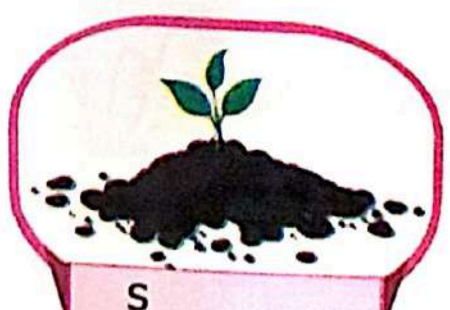




l _ _ _ _ _



f _ _ _ _ _



s _ _ _ _





2 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. can you see the leaves and the flowers

   ....

2. we plant a seed and the plant grows

   ....

3. where are dad and seleem

   ....

4. that is called germination

   ....

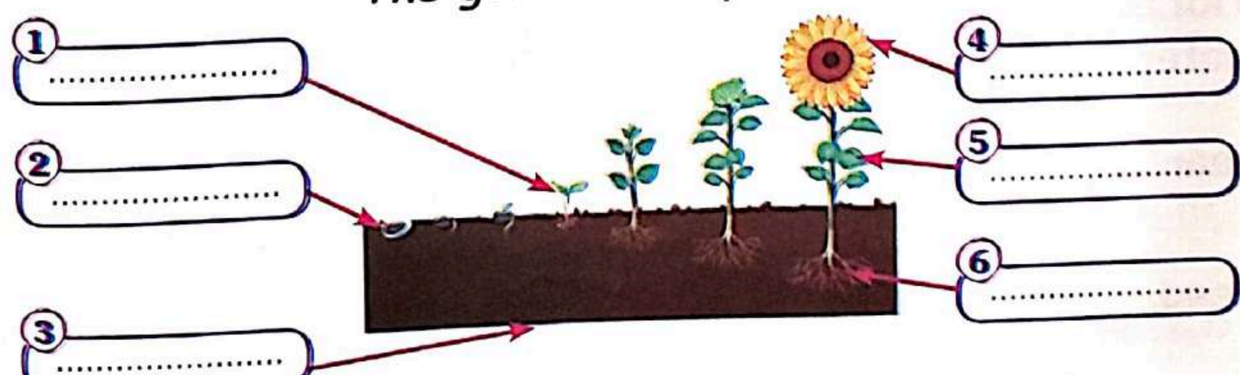
5. which animal is scary

   ....

3 Look and complete:

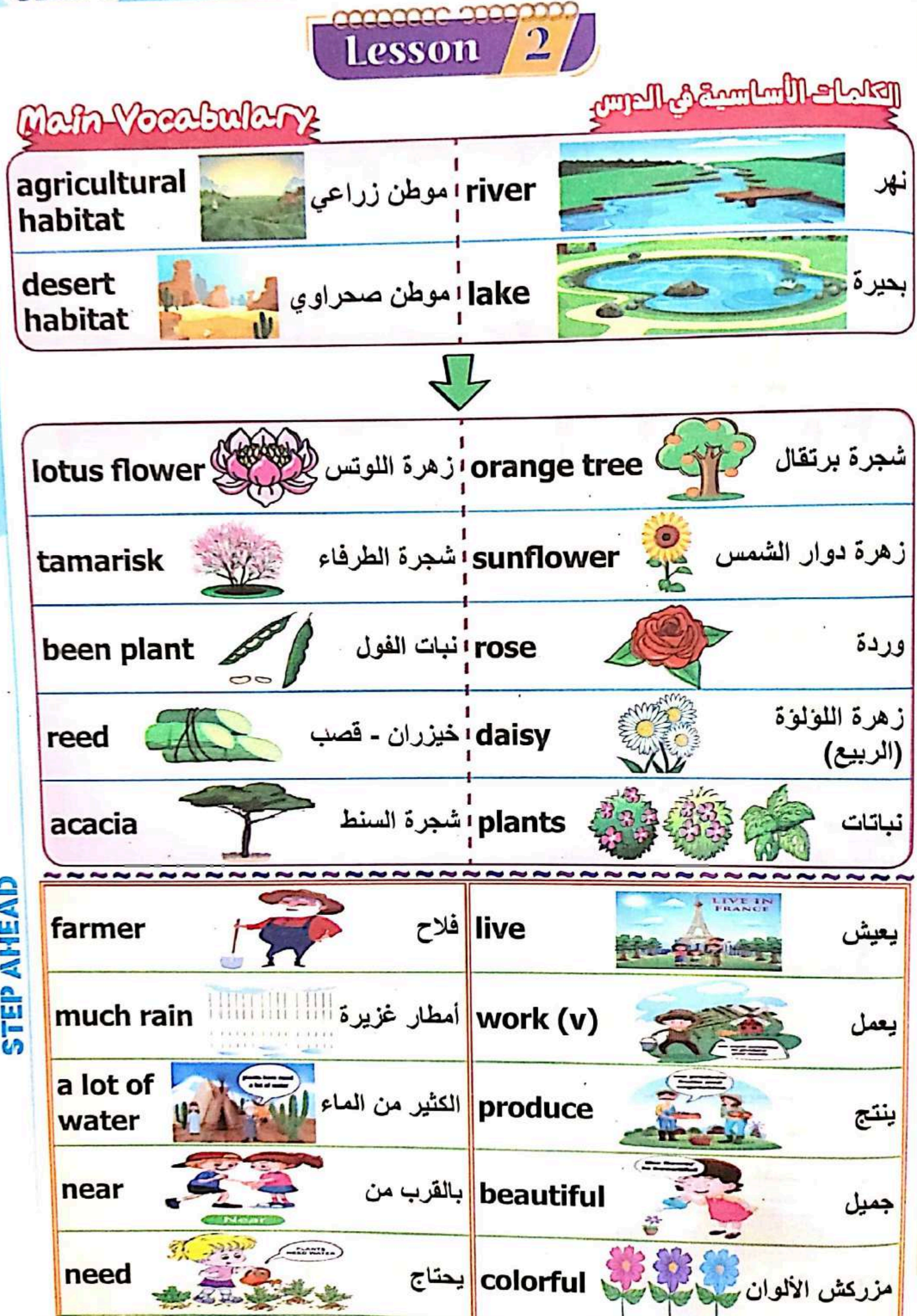
leaf - roots - seed - shoot - soil - flower

The germination process



Lesson 2

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



agricultural habitat	موطن زراعي	river	نهر
desert habitat	موطن صحراوي	lake	بحيرة

lotus flower	زهرة اللوتس	orange tree	شجرة برتقال
tamarisk	شجرة الطرفاء	sunflower	زهرة دوار الشمس
been plant	نبات الفول	rose	وردة
reed	خيزران - قصب	daisy	زهرة اللؤلؤة (الربيع)
acacia	شجرة السنط	plants	نباتات

farmer	فلاح	live	يعيش
much rain	أمطار غزيرة	work (v)	يعمل
a lot of water	الكثير من الماء	produce	ينتج
near	بالقرب من	beautiful	جميل
need	يحتاج	colorful	مزركش الألوان

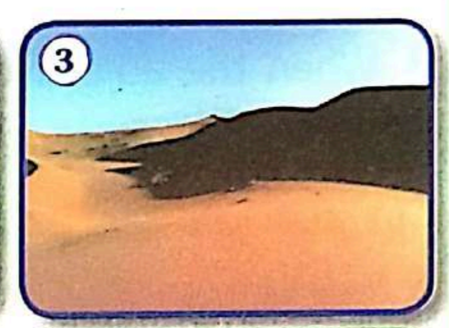


strawberry	فراولة	butterfly	فراشة
eggplant	باذنجان	beetle	خنفساء

Read and learn







Agricultural habitat
Farmers work here. They grow food for us to eat.

Rivers and lakes
Plants near rivers and lakes need a lot of water.

Desert habitat
There is not much rain here. Plants that live in the desert do not need a lot of water.

(1) البيئة الزراعية : يعمل الفلاحون هنا ويزرعون الطعام من أجلنا لكي نأكله .

(2) الأنهار والبحيرات : تحتاج النباتات بالقرب من الأنهار والبحيرات إلى الكثير من الماء .

(3) البيئة الصحراوية : لا يوجد الكثير من الأمطار هنا . النباتات التي تعيش في الصحراء لا تحتاج الكثير من الماء .

(Adjectives) Comparison المقارنة

Comparative degree:

- We use the comparative form to compare two people, two animals or two things.
- تستخدم الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة (الصفات) لنقارن بين شخص وشخص أو حيوان وحيوان أو شئ وشئ .... وهكذا .

My grandpa is older than my dad.

- We add (er) to the short adjective and use the word (than) after it.
- نضيف للصفة القصيرة (er) ونضع بعدها كلمة (than من) .



✦ When the adjective ends in (e), we add (r).

✦ إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (e) نضيف لها (r) فقط.

large ➡ larger	nice ➡ nicer	fine ➡ finer

The elephant is larger than the hippo.

✦ When the adjective ends in a consonant after one vowel, we double the final consonant before adding (er).

✦ إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق نضاعف الحرف الأخير الساكن قبل إضافة (er).

big ➡ bigger / fat ➡ fatter / thin ➡ thinner / hot ➡ hotter

Today is hotter than yesterday.

✦ When the adjective ends in (y), we change the (y) into (i) before adding (er).

✦ إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) تحول إلى (i) قبل إضافة (er).

heavy ➡ heavier	easy ➡ easier	happy ➡ happier
noisy ➡ noisier	scary ➡ scarier	

My bag is heavier than your bag.

✦ We use (more) or (less) before long adjectives and the word (than) after them.

✦ اذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (more) أو (less) وبعدها (than).

A snake is more dangerous than a fox.

A fox is less dangerous than a snake.

○ Superlative degree:

✦ We use the superlative form to compare more than two people, animals or things.

✦ تستخدم الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة (الصفات) للمقارنة بين شخص ومجموعة من الاشخاص أو حيوان ومجموعة من الحيوانات أو شيء ومجموعة من الأشياء .... وهكذا.

- The lion is the strongest animal.
- The reed is the tallest plant of the three plants.

✦ We add (est) to the short adjective and use the word (the) before it.

✦ نضيف للصفة القصيرة (est) ونضع قبلها كلمة (the).

~~~~~~

✦ الصفات المنتهية بـ (e) أو المنتهية بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق أو المنتهية بـ (y)، السابق شرحها تنطبق على نفس هذا النوع من المقارنة.

~~~~~~

✦ We use (the most) or (the least) before long adjectives and the word (the) before them.

✦ اذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (the most) أو (least the) وقبلها (the).

- The rose is the most beautiful flower.
- The daisy plant is the most colorful one.

~~~~~~

Adjective	Adjective + er	Adjective + est	
old	*older*	*the oldest*	الأكبر سنًا - الأقدم
young	*younger*	*the youngest*	الأصغر سنًا
tall	*taller*	*the tallest*	الأطول
long	*longer*	*the longest*	الأطول
short	*shorter*	*the shortest*	الأقصر
fast	*faster*	*the fastest*	الأسرع
slow	*slower*	*the slowest*	الأبطأ
~~~~~~

small	smaller	the smallest	الأصغر
big	bigger	the biggest	الأكبر
cold	colder	the coldest	الأبرد
hot	hotter	the hottest	الأكثر حرارة
strong	stronger	the strongest	الأقوى
few	fewer	the fewest	الأقل
thin	thinner	the thinnest	الأرفع
warm	warmer	the warmest	الأكثر دفئًا
heavy	heavier	the heaviest	الأثقل
noisy	noisier	the noisiest	الأكثر إزعاجًا
easy	easier	the easiest	الأسهل
scary	scarier	the scariest	الأكثر إخافة
nice	nicer	the nicest	الألطف

the most الأكثر — the least الأقل

the most useful	الأكثر نفعًا	the least useful	الأقل نفعًا
the most colorful	الأكثر زركشة	the least colorful	الأقل زركشة
the most difficult	الأكثر صعوبة	the least difficult	الأقل صعوبة
the most dangerous	الأكثر خطورة	the least dangerous	الأقل خطورة
the most important	الأكثر أهمية	the least important	الأقل أهمية
the most beautiful	الأكثر جمالاً	the least beautiful	الأقل جمالاً
the most intelligent	الأكثر ذكاءًا	the least intelligent	الأقل ذكاءًا
the most delicious	الألذ طعمًا	the least delicious	الأقل طعمًا
the most careful	الأكثر حرصًا	the least careful	الأقل حرصًا

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Choose the correct word(s):

1. A daisy is (tall – taller – the tallest) than a lotus.
2. That is the (big – bigger – biggest) tree in my street.
3. Winter is (cold – colder – the coldest) season of the year.
4. The lion is the (strong – strongest – stronger) animal.
5. The red flowers is the (beautiful – most beautiful – less beautiful) one.
6. The elephant is (heavy – heavier than – the heaviest) the zebra.
7. A reed is (tall – taller – the tallest) plant.
8. This is the (more – less interesting – most interesting) lesson.
9. My city is (than – the – then) nicest place to live.
10. My cat is thinner (than – then – the) your cat.
11. The crocodile is (the – then – than) most dangerous of these animals.
12. I think chicken is (the most delicious – less delicious – delicious) than fish.
13. Question (3) is the (easy – easier – easiest) question.
14. The daisy plant is (more colorful – less colorful – the most colorful) of the three plants.
15. The rabbit is (small – smaller – the smallest) than the goat.
16. I have (heavy – heavier – the heaviest) bag.

2 Write sentences as in the example:

1. (cat / snake / fox) scary
   A fox is scarier than a cat. A snake is scarier than a fox. A snake is the scariest animal.
2. (corn / bean / eggplant) small
   ....
3. (lemon / orange / strawberry) delicious
   ....
4. (bee / beetle / butterfly) colorful
   ....

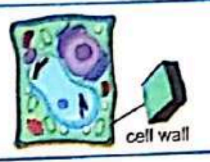
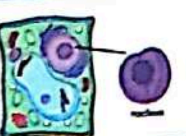
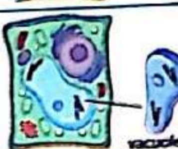
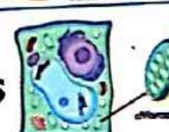
3 Make superlative sentences as in the example:

1. tall / land animal / giraffe
   The tallest land animal is the giraffe.
2. heavy / land animal / elephant
   ....
3. small / part of a plant / plant cell
   ....
4. old / tree / Californian Redwood
   ....
5. big / flower / rafflesia arnoldii
   ....
6. dangerous / plant / oleander
   ....





الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

pollen		حبوب لقاح	DNA information		معلومات وراثية
microscope		مِجهر	cell wall		جدار الخلية
polluted (adj)		مُلوَث	nucleus		نواة
air pollution		تلوث الهواء	vacuole		فجوة عصارية
oxygen		الأكسجين	chloroplasts		البلاستيدات الخضراء
carbon dioxide		ثاني أكسيد الكربون	sunlight		ضوء الشمس

travel away		ينتقل	stick to		تلتصق بـ
move		تنتقل	float		تطفو
wind		رياح	protect		تحمي
light (adj)		خفيفة	many ways		طرق عديدة
gases		غازات	leave		يغادر

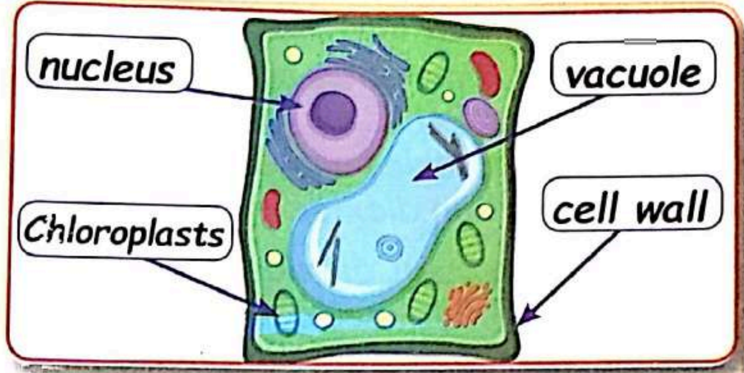
clean (v)	ينظف	nutrients	مواد مغذية
dirty water	مياه متسخة	breathe	نتنفس
pipe	أنبوبة - ماسورة	cities	مدن كبيرة
special tank	خزان خاص	factories	مصانع
shower (n)	دُش	cells	خلايا



nucleus	: information about the plant.
vacuole	: It contains water.
polluted	: dirty from factories and cars.
oxygen	: a gas in the air that people need to breathe.
carbon dioxide	: a gas in the air that plants use to make their food.

Read and learn

1. *A plant produces pollen in flower. It uses pollen to make new seeds.The seeds travel away from the plant. The seeds need a new place to grow.*
2. *Some seeds can move in the wind. These seeds are very light.*
3. *Some seeds can stick to an animal's fur. The animals move and take the seeds with them.*
4. *Other seeds can float on water to find a new place to grow. These seeds are usually big and light.*



A plant is made of millions of cells. The plant cells are very small. You can only see them with a **microscope**.
There are 4 important parts in a plant cell.
The most important **DNA information** for the plant is in the nucleus. The biggest part in the cell is the vacuole. There is water in the vacuole.
The **cell wall** is the outside of the cell. **Chloroplasts** make the plant green.
The plant cells make food for the plant. They use sunlight, **carbon dioxide**, and water.

النبات مصنوع من ملايين الخلايا. خلايا النبات صغيرة جدًا. تستطيع فقط أن تراهم من خلال المجهر. يوجد 4 أجزاء مهمة في خلية النبات. أهم المعلومات الوراثية للنبات موجودة في النواة.

How can reeds clean water?

Plants can help us in many ways. For example, some plants can clean dirty water.

We use water in our homes for many things. We cook with water, wash our hands, and take a shower. When dirty water leaves a house, it goes in a big pipe. In some places, the pipe takes the dirty water to a special tank.

At the top of the tank, there are reeds.

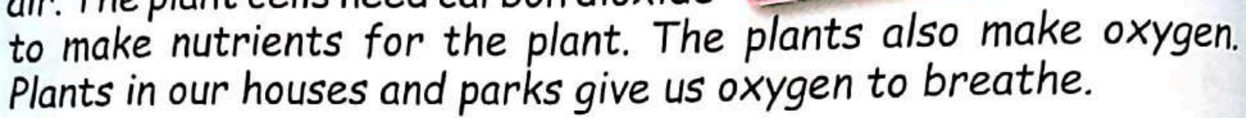
The roots of the reeds clean the water. The plant cells in the roots make nutrients for the plant. Farmers can use the clean water to grow fruit and vegetables.

كيف يستطيع القصب (الخيزران) أن ينظف المياه؟

النباتات يمكن أن تساعدنا بطرق مختلفة. فعلى سبيل المثال، بعض النباتات يمكن أن تنظف المياه المتسخة. نحن نستخدم المياه في منازلنا للكثير من الأشياء. نحن نطهو بالمياه ونغسل أيدينا ونأخذ دش. عندما تغادر المياه المتسخة منزل، فهي تذهب في أنبوبة كبيرة. في بعض الأماكن، الأنبوبة تأخذ المياه المتسخة إلى تنك خاص. على قمة التنك، يوجد نباتات الخيزران. جذور الخيزران تنظف المياه. خلايا النبات في الجذور تصنع مواد مغذية للنبات. الفلاحون يمكنهم استخدام المياه النظيفة لكي يزرعوا فاكهة وخضراوات.

How plants clean air

People need oxygen so we can breathe. In our cities, the air is polluted because of factories and cars. There is a lot of carbon dioxide in the air.



Plants take carbon dioxide from the air. The plant cells need carbon dioxide to make nutrients for the plant. The plants also make oxygen. Plants in our houses and parks give us oxygen to breathe.

In some cities, like Paris and Milan, people are growing plants on apartment buildings. These plants keep the buildings cool and help with air pollution. The people who live in the buildings can breathe cleaner air.

كيف تنظف النباتات الهواء.

يحتاج الناس للأكسجين لكي يتنفسوا. في مدننا الهواء ملوث بسبب المصانع والسيارات. يوجد الكثير من ثاني أكسيد الكربون في الهواء.

النباتات تأخذ ثاني أكسيد الكربون من الهواء. خلايا النبات تحتاج ثاني أكسيد الكربون لتكون المواد المغذية للنبات. النباتات أيضًا تنتج أكسجين.

في بعض المدن مثل باريس، وميلان، يزرع الناس النباتات على البنايات السكنية. هذه النباتات تجعل الأبنية لطيفة وتساعد في الحد من تلوث الهواء. الناس الذين يعيشون في هذه الأبنية يتنفسون هواء أنظف.

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read the text again and choose "a" or "b":

1. What is in the nucleus?
   - a) Gases, like oxygen and carbon dioxide.
   - b) Information about the plant.
2. What is in the vacuole?
   - a) chloroplasts
   - b) water
3. Why do you think the cell wall is important?
   - a) It protects the cell.
   - b) It makes the cell green.

2 Read and number:

☐ ① A plant produces pollen in flower. It uses pollen to make new seeds. The seeds travel away from the plant. The seeds need a new place to grow.

☐ ② Some seeds can move in the wind. These seeds are very light.

☐ ③ Some seeds can stick to an animal's fur. The animals move and take the seeds with them.

☐ ④ Other seeds can float on water to find a new place to grow. These seeds are usuaiiy big and light.

a 
b 
c 
d 

3 Look and complete with the words in the box:

water - wash - roots - reeds - homes - clean

How can reeds clean water?

Plants can help us in many ways. For example, some plants can 1) .... dirty water.
We use water in our 2) .... for many things. We cook with water, 3) .... our hands, and take a shower. When dirty water leaves a house, it goes in a big pipe. In some places, the pipe takes the dirty water to a special tank.
At the top of the tank, there are 4) ....
The 5) .... of the reeds clean the water. The plant cells in the roots make nutrients for the plant. Farmers can use the clean 6) .... to grow fruit and vegetables.

4 Look and match the descriptions to the words:

'A'	'B'
① **polluted**	a) a gas in the air that people need to breathe.
② **oxygen**	b) a gas in the air that plants use to make their food.
③ **carbon dioxide**	c) dirty from factories and cars.

Lesson 4

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

on the farm	في المزرعة	grandparents	الجدين
dry	جاف	proud of	فخورين بـ
rainwater	مياه الأمطار	grew	زرعوا
land	أرض	brought	جلبوا
work hard	يعمل بجد	sold	باعوا
difficult	صعب	decide	يقرر
noise	ضوضاء	forty years ago	منذ ٤٠ عامًا

hundred	100	١٠٠	million	1000,000	١٠٠٠,٠٠٠
thousand	1000	١٠٠٠	billion	1000,000,000	١٠٠٠,٠٠٠,٠٠٠

sw

swim	يسبح
swan	الإوز العراقي - بجعة
sweet	حلوى
sweep	يكنس
switch	يحول (يشغل أو يطفئ)

sl

slice	شريحة
slippers	شبشب
sleep	ينام

☆ We use the suffix (لاحقة) "-ful" at the end of many adjectives. It means "full of".

beautiful	جميل	***useful***	مفيد - نافع
careful	حريص - حذر	***colorful***	مزركش الألوان
helpful	متعاون		

Read and learn

Lucas and his farm

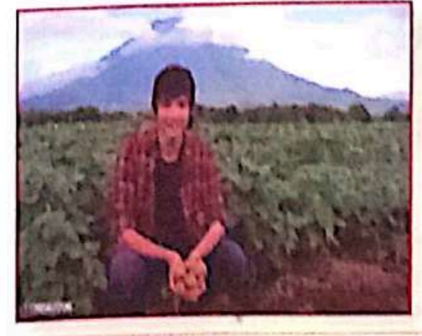
Lucas lives on a farm in the United States. It is a very special farm. Forty years ago, the land was very ***dry***. There was no farm. No one wanted to live there.

Lucas's grandparents lived in the city, but they didn't like it. They didn't like the polluted air and the noise. They wanted to have a farm. They decided to buy some land.

At first, life was very difficult. They worked very hard and they planted ***millions*** of seeds. They used rainwater to water the seeds. They needed about ***a billion*** liters of water a year. They used plants to clean the water.

They grew many fruits like oranges and lemons. They brought animals to the land. They planted trees and flowers. They sold their fruit and animals.

Today, Lucas lives on the farm with his mom and dad. They are very happy and they have a good life. They are very proud of Lucas's grandparents. They used plants to make the land green.


لوكاس ومزرعتة

يعيش لوكاس في مزرعة في الولايات المتحدة. إنها مزرعة مميزة جدًا. منذ أربعون عامًا، الأرض كانت جافة جدًا. لم يكن هناك مزرعة. لم يرغب أحد أن يعيش هناك.

جديَّ لوكاس كانا يعيشان في المدينة ولكنهما لم يحباها. لم يحبا الهواء الملوث والضوضاء. هما كانا يرغبان أن يكون لهما مزرعة، فقررا أن يشتريا بعض الأرض.

في البداية الحياة كانت صعبة، كانا يعملان بجد جدًا وزرعا ملايين البذور. كانا يستخدمان مياه الأمطار لري البذور. كانا في إحتياج إلى حوالي مليار لتر من المياه سنويًا. فقاما باستخدام النباتات لتنظيف المياه. زرعا العديد من الفواكه مثل البرتقال والليمون. جلبا حيوانات إلى المزرعة. زرعا أشجار وزهور. باعا فاكهتهم وحيواناتهم.

اليوم لوكاس يعيش في المزرعة مع أمه وأبيه.

هم سعداء جدًا ويستمتعون بحياة جيدة. هم فخورين جدًا بجديَّ لوكاس. استخدما النباتات لكي يجعلا الأرض خضراء.

Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Read the text again and answer the questions:

① Why did Lucas's grandparents plant seeds?

✏ ....

② How did Lucas's grandparents change the land?

✏ ....

③ Why do you think Lucas like the farm?

✏ ....

④ Do you like the story? Explain your answer.

✏ ....

boring - OK - interesting - I don't understand

2 Read and match:

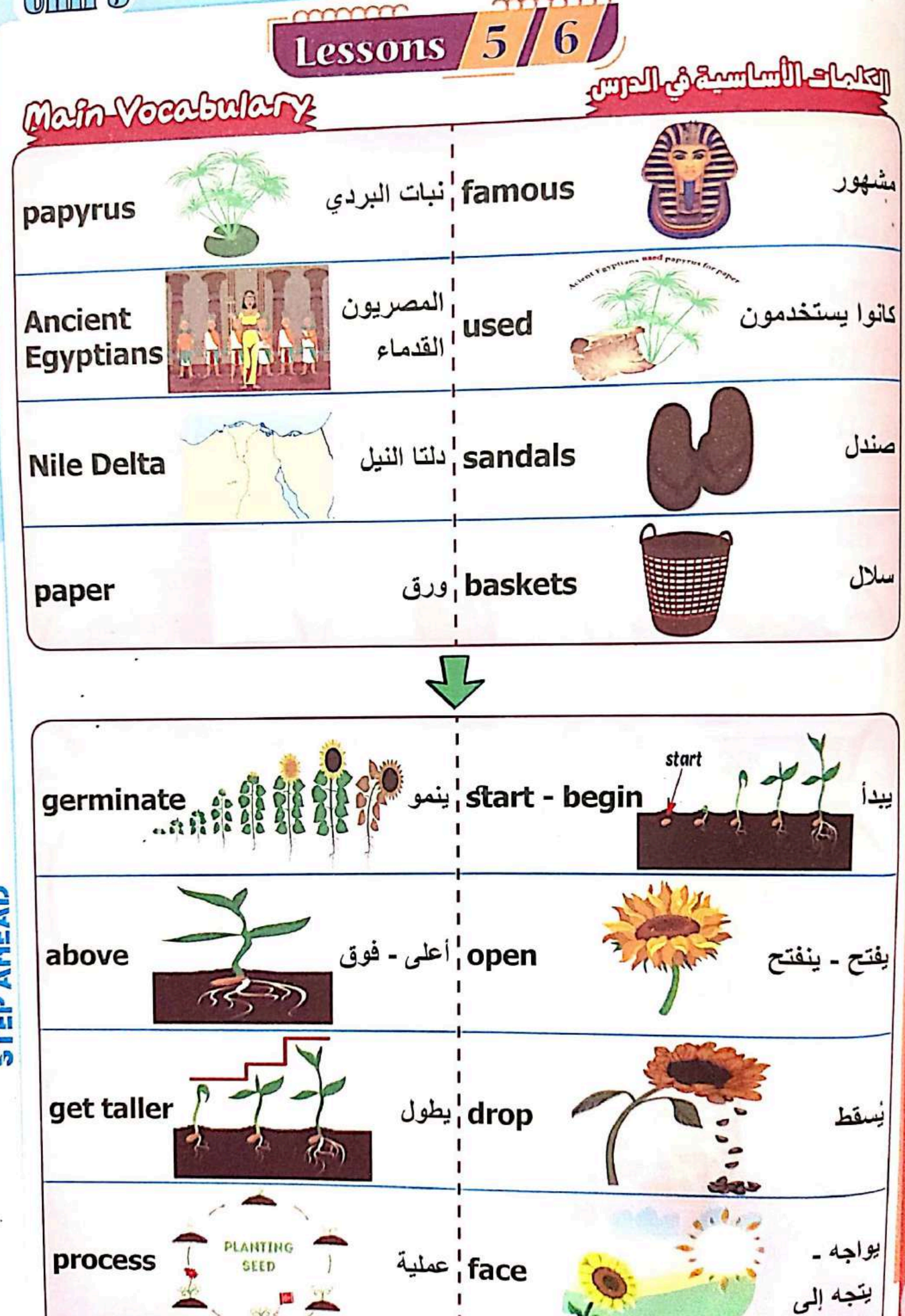
'A'	'B'
① 1,000,000,000	a) a thousand
② 100,000,000	b) ten thousand
③ 1,000	c) a billion
④ 100,000	d) a hundred million
⑤ 10,000	e) a hundred thousand

3 Write "sl" or "sw":



Lessons 5 / 6

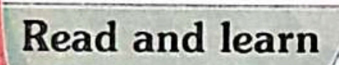
Main Vocabulary
الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



papyrus	نبات البردي	famous	مشهور
Ancient Egyptians	المصريون القدماء	used	كانوا يستخدمون
Nile Delta	دلتا النيل	sandals	صندل
paper	ورق	baskets	سلال

germinate	ينمو	start - begin	يبدأ
above	أعلى - فوق	open	يفتح - ينفتح
get taller	يطول	drop	يُسقط
process	عملية	face	يواجه - يتجه إلى

cotton	قطن	conditions	ظروف
rich	غني	excellent	ممتاز
climate	مُناخ	fantastic	رائع
humid	رَطِب	bedsheets	ملاءات سرير
wet	مبتل	towel	منشفة - فوطة
shine	تشرق	probably	من المحتمل



The life stages of a sunflower

① *First*, you plant the sunflower seed in soil. You put it in sunlight and water it.

② *Next*, the seed germinates and it starts to grow roots under the soil.

③ *After that*, the shoot grows above the soil. It grows leaves. It gets taller.

④ *Finally*, about 4 months, the sunflower opens and faces the sun.

⑤ *After* the sunflower dies, it drops its seeds. The process begins again.

مراحل حياة زهرة دوار الشمس.

أولاً، تزرع بذرة دوار الشمس في التربة وتضعها في ضوء الشمس وترويها.

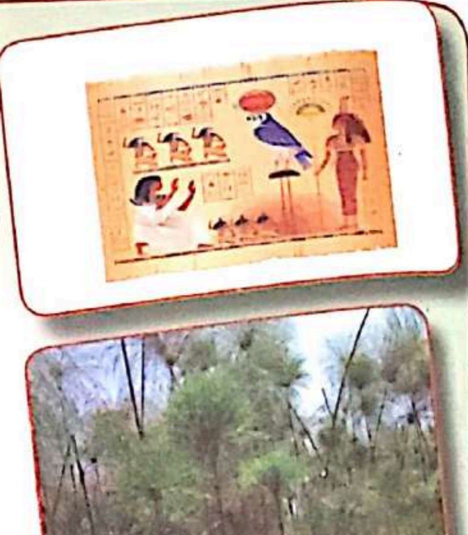
ثم، تنمو البذرة وتبدأ الجذور في النمو تحت التربة.

بعد ذلك، تنمو النبتة فوق التربة؛ وتنمو الأوراق ويبدأ النبات في الطول.

في النهاية، بعد حوالي 4 شهور تتفتح الزهرة وتتجه للشمس.

بعدما تموت الزهرة وتسقط بذورها، تبدأ العملية مرة أخرى.

Papyrus



Papyrus is a very special plant that grows in the Nile Delta. It is famous because Ancient Egyptians used papyrus for paper. They also made sandals and baskets from papyrus.

Today, there are not many papyrus plants near the Nile. Farmers like to grow fruits and vegetables. People do not use papyrus for paper now. Papyrus plants are still important in some places because they help to clean water.

البردي

البردي هو نبات مميز ينمو في دلتا النيل. إنه مشهور لأن المصريون القدماء كانوا يستخدمونه كورق. هم أيضا كانوا يصنعون منه الصنادل والسلال.

اليوم، لا يوجد العديد من نباتات البردي بالقرب من النيل. يحب الفلاحون زراعة الفواكه والخضراوات. الناس لا تستخدم نبات البردي كورق الآن.

نباتات البردي لا تزال ذات أهمية في بعض الأماكن لأنهم يساعدون في تنظيف المياه.

Egypt's cotton



Egypt is very famous for its cotton. It is probably the best cotton in the world. This is because the Egyptians grow it along the Nile, and the Nile soil is very rich in nutrients. The Egyptian ***climate*** is humid, that is wet. The sun shines almost every day. All these ***conditions*** are excellent for very good cotton.



Egypt's cotton towels

Egyptian cotton is special because its fibers are longer than other cottons. Egyptians make ***fantastic*** bedsheets and ***towels*** from the cotton, as well as other things. The cotton goes to countries all over the world, because many people love Egyptian cotton.

القطن المصري

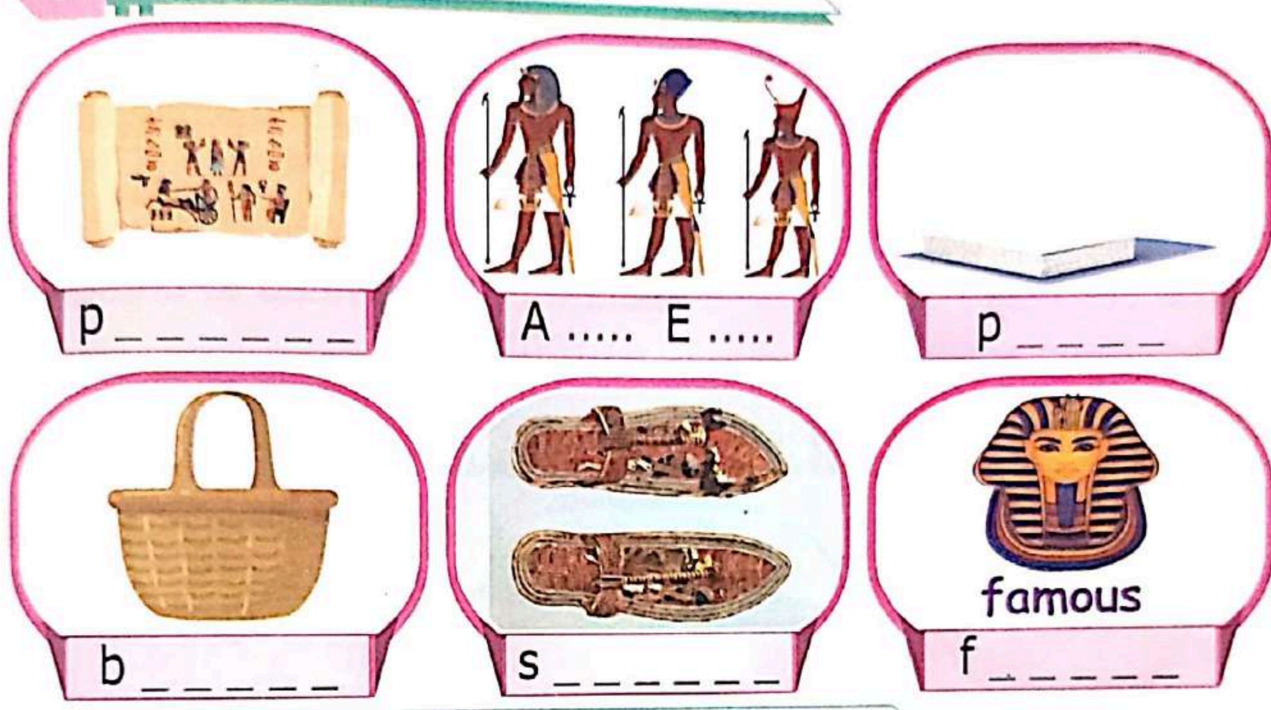
مصر مشهورة بقطنها. فمن المحتمل أن يكون من أجود أنواع القطن في العالم. ويرجع هذا لأن المصريون يزرعونه على امتداد النيل وتربة النيل غنية جدًا بالمواد المغذية. المناخ المصري رطب أي مبلل. الشمس تشرق تقريبًا كل يوم. كل هذه الظروف ممتازة لقطن جيد جدًا.

القطن المصري مميز لأن أليافه أطول من الأقطان الأخرى.

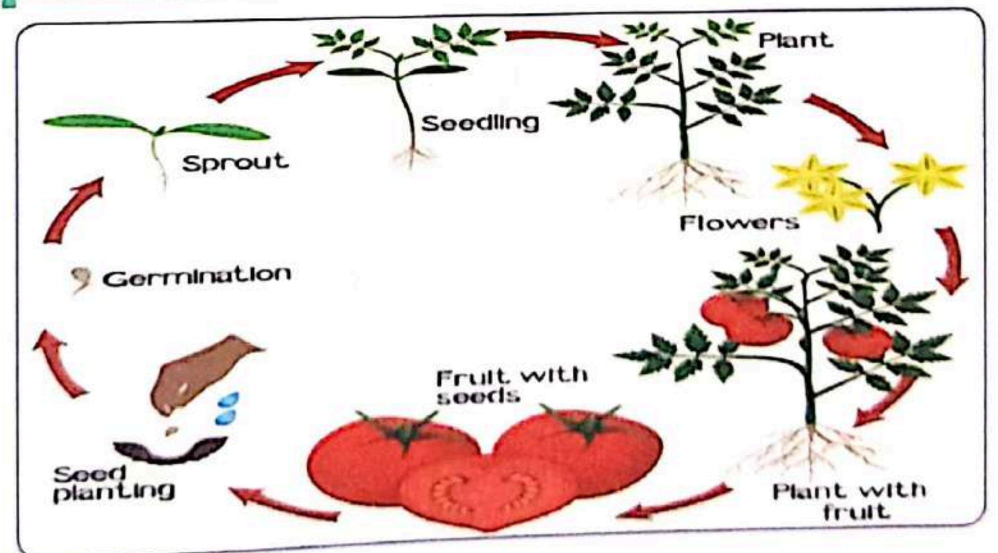
المصريون يصنعون ملاءات سرير رائعة ومناشف من القطن علاوة على أشياء أخرى. يتوجه القطن إلى دول من كل أنحاء العالم لأن العديد من الناس يحبون القطن المصري.

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Supply the missing letters:



2 Complete the stages of a tomato:



1. First, you ....
2. Next, the seed germinates and it starts to grow roots under the soil.
3. After that, the shoot .... It grows taller.
4. Finally, the ....
5. After a few weeks, the tomato plant .... The process begins again.

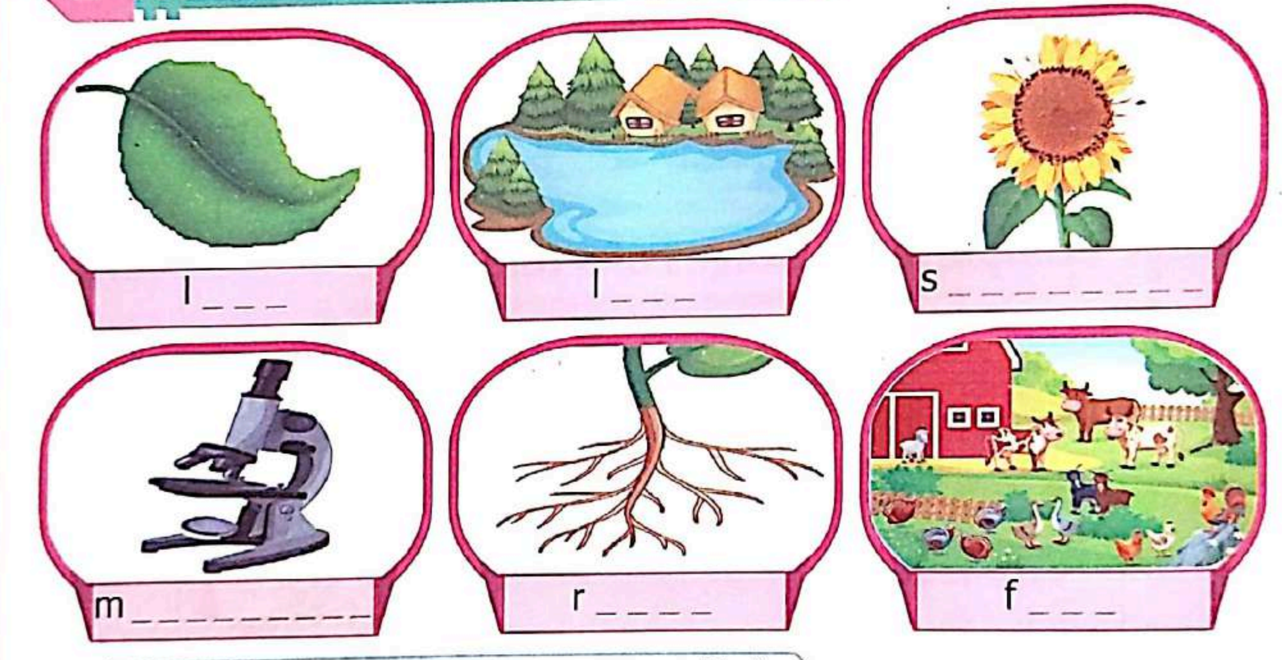
Unit 3 Test 3



1 Match "A" with "B": (4Ms)

'A'	'B'
❶ One million is	a) before they are red.
❷ Oxygen is a gas in the air	b) protects the cell.
❸ The cell wall	c) that people need to breathe.
❹ Tomatoes are green	d) 1000,000.

2 Supply the missing letters: (6Ms)



3 Choose the correct word(s): (8Ms)

❶ The tortoise is the (slow – slower – slowest) animal.
❷ Tomato plant is (more useful – useful – the most useful) than grass.
❸ This is the (less difficult – more difficult – most difficult) problem.
❹ (Oxygen – Carbon dioxide – Pollen) is a gas in the air that plants use to make their food.
❺ That tree is (tall – taller than – the tallest) one in the park.
❻ My picture is (the most colorful – more colorful – less colorful) one in the class.

7 The desk is (heavy – heavier than – the heaviest) the chair.
8 The (shoot – seed – root) is a small plant.

4 Look at the picture and(✓): (4Ms)

	Yes	No
1 They used papyrus for paper.	☐	☐
2 It's one billion.	☐	☐
3 It's an agricultural habitat.	☐	☐
4 This is dry land.	☐	☐

1000000
1 MILLION

5 Look at the picture and write 3 sentences: (3Ms)

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

6 Circle the odd one out: (3Ms)

1 leaves – roots – seeds – shoot
2 rabbit – rose – daisy – lotus
3 sweet – slice – switch – sweep

7 Punctuate the following sentences: (3Ms)

1 where does it grow in egypt
....

2 mom and hosam are talking about plants
....



Where do you live?

In this unit I will ....

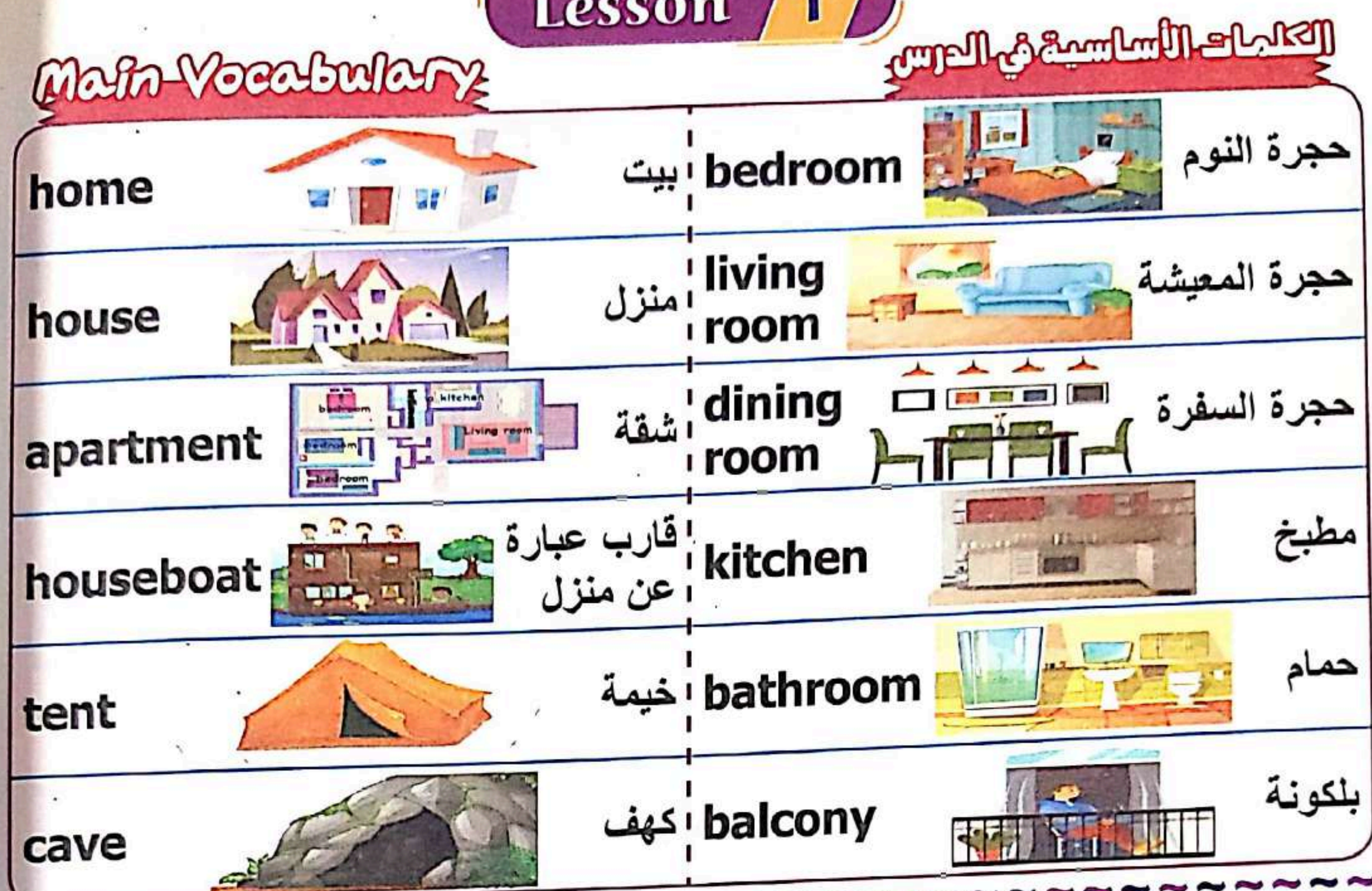
- □ listen, read, research, and write about different houses and places in a town.
- □ practice making sentences with prepositions.
- □ read and listen to a short story.
- □ learn about and say words with /f/ and /v/.
- □ write an informational text.
- □ research and make a poster.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**Buildings:** house, apartment, tent, cave, boat, school, hospital, office, shopping mall, supermarket, post office **Prepositions of place:** above, behind, between, in, in front of, next to, on, under
Language	- Where's the hospital? - The hospital is next to the school. - Turn right. Go straight ahead. It's on the corner.
Reading	A dialog about a home; a story about living on a boat
Writing	An informational text about a village or city, a poster about a person who helps us
Speaking	Describing home; discussion about the importance of helping others
Listening	Directions around a town
Phonics	**Sound discrimination /f/, /v/:** fan, van
Life skills	**Critical thinking:** the importance of helping others
Values	**Independence - Participation**
Issues and challenges	**Loyalty and belonging**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Social studies:** places in town; giving direction

Lesson 1

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



home	بيت	bedroom	حجرة النوم
house	منزل	living room	حجرة المعيشة
apartment	شقة	dining room	حجرة السفرة
houseboat	قارب عبارة عن منزل	kitchen	مطبخ
tent	خيمة	bathroom	حمام
cave	كهف	balcony	بلكونة

live	يعيش	lovely	جميل
moved	انتقلت	fantastic	رائع
organize	ينظم	sounds good	يبدو جيدًا
talk about	يتحدث عن	made of (Made of snow)	مصنوع من
favorite room	حجرة مفضلة	inside	داخل
the whole street	الشارع كاملاً	outside	خارج
too cold	بارد جدًا جدًا	rock	صخر
too hot	حار جدًا جدًا	cloth	قماش

Read and learn

Mom : Look at our lovely new apartment!

Talia : It's fantastic!

Mom : Which is your favorite room?

Talia : For me it's my bedroom.

Mom : My favorite is the living room with the balcony. I can see the whole street! Talia, can you help me organize the kitchen?

Talia : That sounds good, let's do it!

الأم : انظري إلى شقتنا الجديدة الجميلة.

تاليا : إنها رائعة.

الأم : أيهم هي حجرتك المفضلة؟

تاليا : بالنسبة لي هي حجرة نومي.

الأم : حجرتي المفضلة هي حجرة المعيشة بالبلكونة، أستطيع أن أرى الشارع كاملاً. هل يمكن تساعديني في تنظيم المطبخ؟

تاليا : هذا يبدو جيدًا، هيا.



I live in an apartment. My favorite room is the living room. I play games with my brother in the living room. Where do you live?

أنا أعيش في شقة. حجرتي المفضلة هي حجرة المعيشة. أنا ألعب ألعاب مع أخي في حجرة المعيشة. أين تعيش؟

I live in a house. There is a living room and three bedrooms.

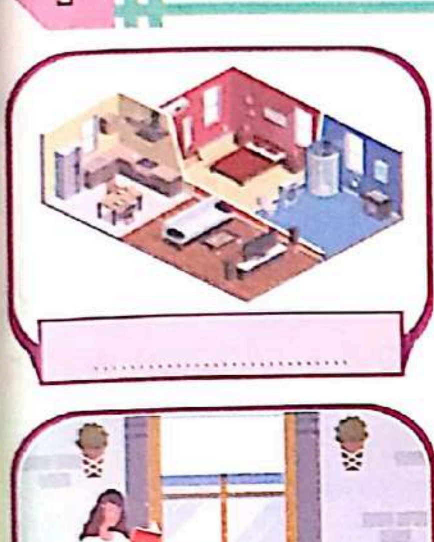
أنا أعيش في منزل. يوجد حجرة معيشة وثلاث حجرات نوم.

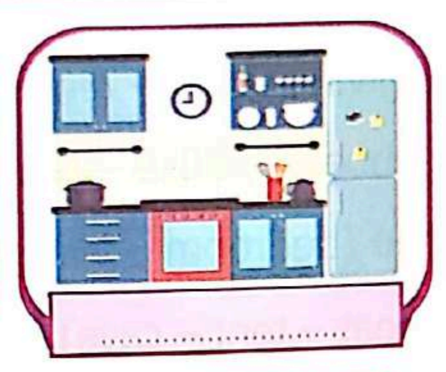




Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Write correct words under the pictures:

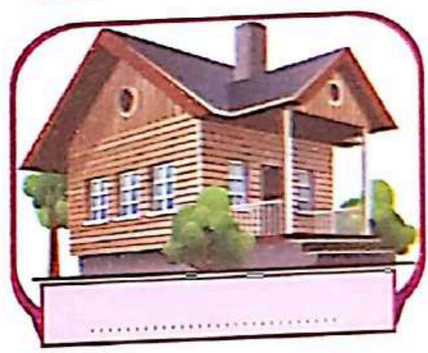

....


....

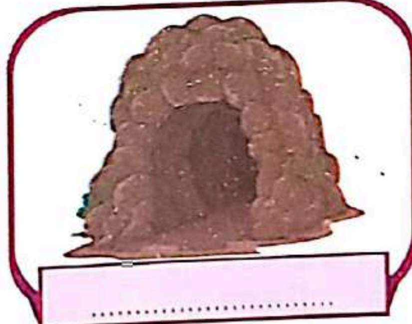

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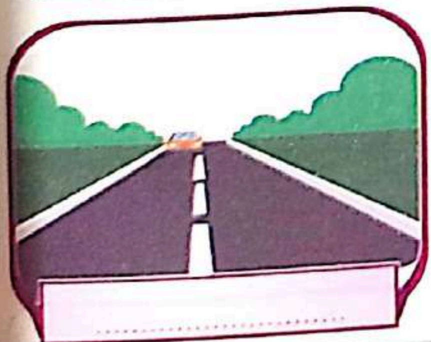

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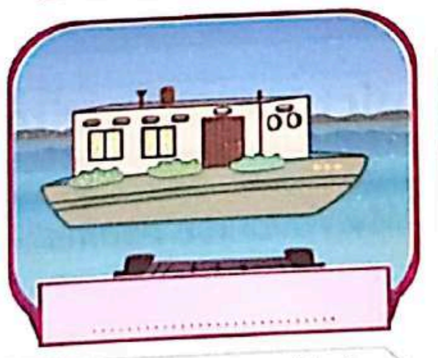

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....


....

2 Choose the correct word(s):

1. I sleep in my (bedroom – living room – dining room).
2. They live in a (tent – house – cave). The rooms are in the rock.
3. Mom cooks food in the (balcony – bathroom – kitchen).



(4) We live in a/an (house – apartment – houseboat) on the fourth floor.

(5) I take a shower in the (kitchen – bedroom – bathroom).

(6) They live in a (tent – cave – houseboat). It's made of cloth.

(7) We watch TV in the (living room – dining room – kitchen).

(8) They live in a (houseboat – house – tent) with a garden.

(9) We have dinner in the (bedroom – living room – dining room).

(10) He lives on a (houseboat – tent – cave). He loves living on water.

3 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. where are mom and talia

   ✏ ....

2. i live in an apartment

   ✏ ....

3. which is your favorite room

   ✏ ....

4. some people live in a tent

   ✏ ....

5. where do you live

   ✏ ....

4 Look at the picture and write 3 sentences:

"My favorite rooms"



1. ....

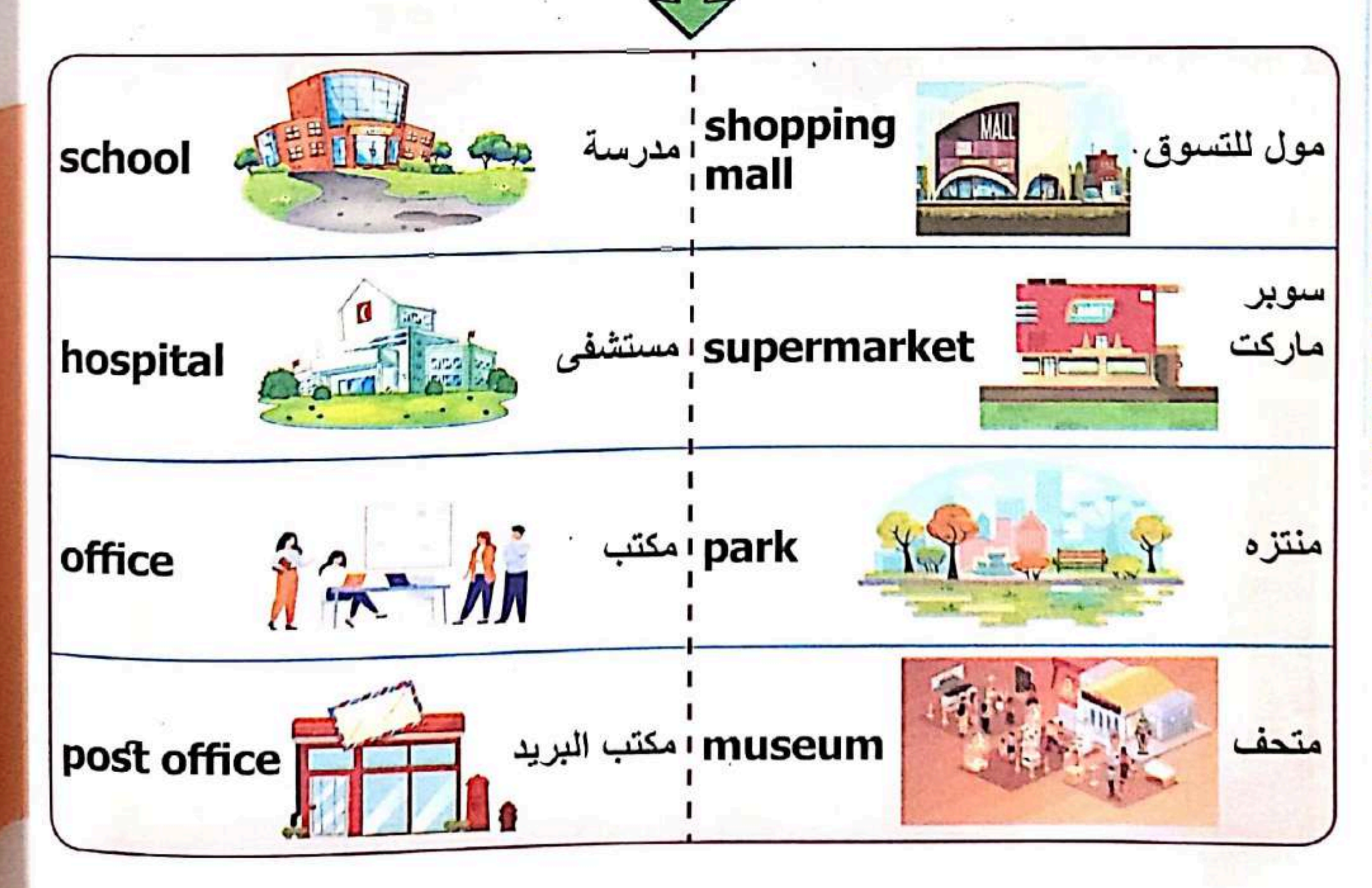
2. ....

3. ....

Lesson 2

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

in	في	next to	بجوار
on	على	between	بين
under	تحت	behind	خلف
above	أعلى - فوق	in front of	أمام



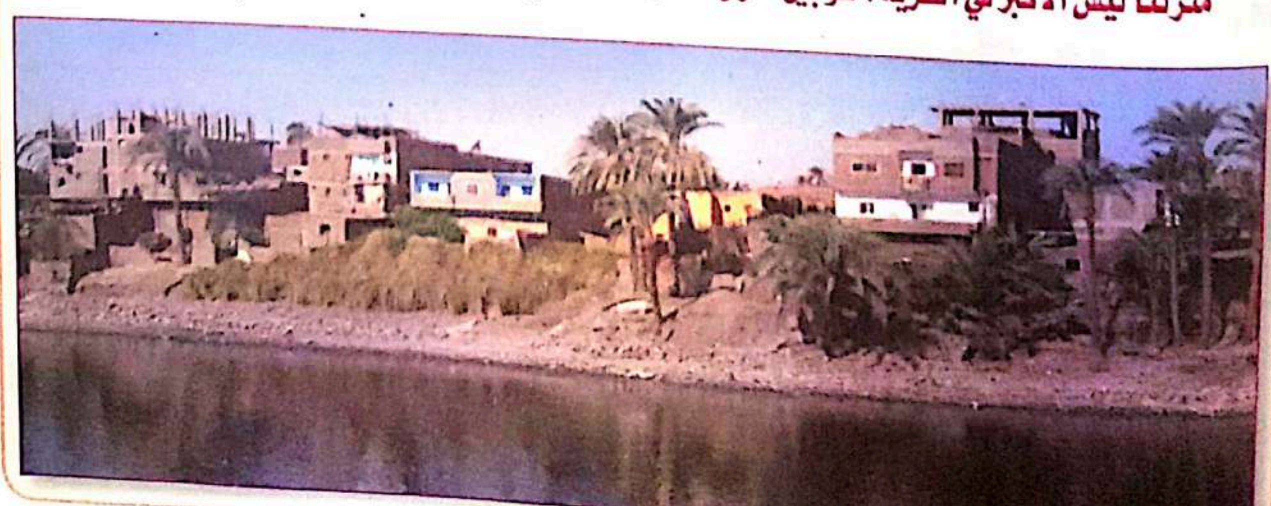
school	مدرسة	shopping mall	مول للتسوق
hospital	مستشفى	supermarket	سوبر ماركت
office	مكتب	park	منتزه
post office	مكتب البريد	museum	متحف

village	قرية		buy food	نشتري الطعام	
the Nile	النيل		clothes	ملابس	
learn	يتعلم		shoes	حذاء	
send letters	يبعث خطابات		work (v)	يعمل	
map	خريطة		sick	مريض	

Read and learn

My name's Zain. I live in a Village next to the Nile.
I live in a house with my family.
Our house is not the biggest in the village. It is between a yellow house and a brown house. There are tall trees behind the house.

اسمي زين. أعيش في قرية بجوار النيل. أعيش في منزل مع أسرتي.
منزلنا ليس الأكبر في القرية، هو بين منزل أصفر ومنزل بني. توجد أشجار عالية خلف المنزل.



Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Write correct words under the pictures:

....

....

....

2 Supply the missing letters:





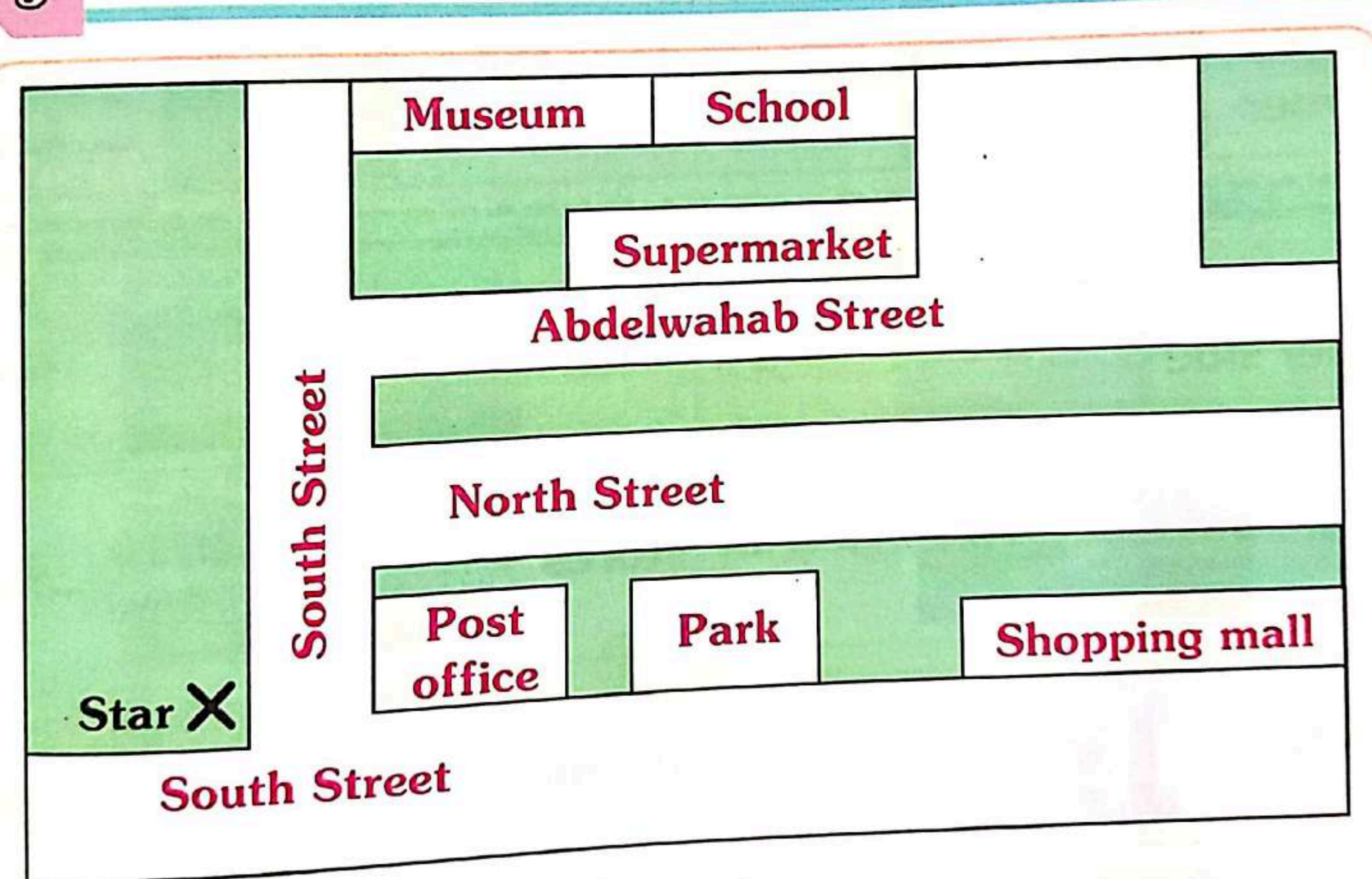
3 Choose the correct word(s):

1. The park is (next to – in front – behind) of the museum.
2. We go to the (hospital – office – school) when we are sick.
3. My house is (under – in – between) two shops.
4. We buy food at the (park – supermarket – office).
5. The chair is (behind – in – on) the door.
6. I learn in my (post office – school – hospital).
7. That village is (in front – next – behind) to a big city.
8. I buy clothes and shoes at a (shopping mall – post office – school).
9. The book is (between – in – next) the bag.
10. There's a kite (above – under – between) our house.
11. We send letters at the (hospital – shopping mall – post office).
12. The ball is (under – next – in front) the table.
13. The bag is (between – in front – on) the desk.
14. There's a tree in (next to – under – front of) my house.

4 Read and match:

'A'	'B'
(1) where we buy food	a) office
(2) where we send letters	b) supermarket
(3) where I learn	c) shopping mall
(4) where I buy clothes and shoes	d) school
(5) where my mom and dad work	e) hospital
(6) where we go when we are sick	f) post office

5 Look at the map and write 4 sentences with prepositions:



The museum is next to the school. ....

....

....

....

....

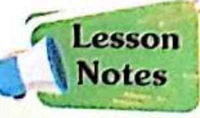
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Lesson 3

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

Go straight ahead		امشي على طول	on the right		على اليمين
Turn right on		اتجه يمينًا عند	on the left		على اليسار
Turn left		اتجه يسارًا	Take the second right		خذ ثاني ناصية يمين
on the corner		عند الزاوية	Take the second left		خذ ثاني ناصية يسار

on the other side		على الجانب الآخر	town		مدينة
near		بالقرب من	stores		محلات
bank		بنك	station		محطة
Excuse me		معذرة	sports club		نادي رياضي



Excuse me معذرة (لو سمحت)

- Excuse me, where's the post office?
- هذه العبارة تقال للفت انتباه شخص لأننا نريد أن نتحدث معه أو نسأله سؤال وليس الهدف منها الاعتذار.

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Write correct words under the pictures:

....	....	....

2 Read and put the directions in the correct order:

☐ Take the second left.

☐ Thank you!

☐ Excuse me,
where's the post office?

☐ Turn right.

☐ Go straight ahead.

☐ It's on the corner.

Post office

3 Draw, write and say:

Draw a map of the places in your town and tell your little sister how to go to the: (school – supermarket – hospital – park .....)

....

....

....

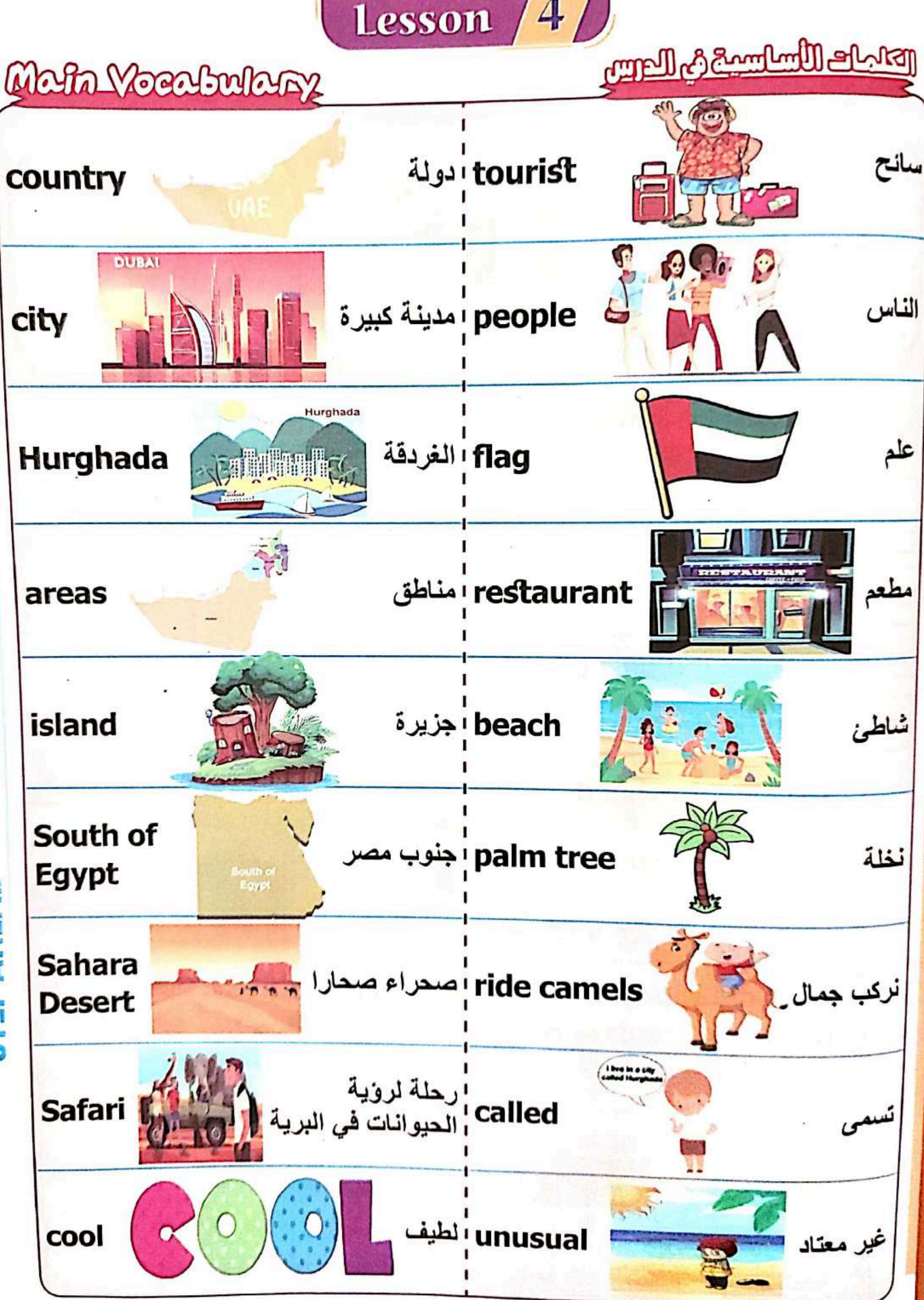
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STEP AHEAD





Lesson 4

Main Vocabulary
الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

country	دولة	tourist	سائح
city	مدينة كبيرة	people	الناس
Hurghada	الغردقة	flag	علم
areas	مناطق	restaurant	مطعم
island	جزيرة	beach	شاطئ
South of Egypt	جنوب مصر	palm tree	نخلة
Sahara Desert	صحراء صحارا	ride camels	نركب جمال
Safari	رحلة لرؤية الحيوانات في البرية	called	تسمى
cool	لطيف	unusual	غير معتاد

Read and learn

☆ عند كتابة مقالة (*essay*) عن موضوع معين، يمكنك أن تجعل موضوعك شيقًا باستخدام بعض الأشياء مثل:

heading	عنوان	*map*	خريطة
a photo of yourself	صورة لك	*bold text*	نص خط ثقيل
photos	صور	*diagram*	رسم بياني
drawings	رسومات	*interesting facts*	حقائق شيقة

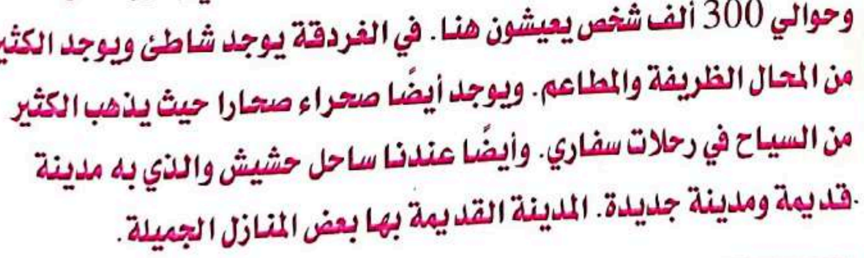
☆ كما يجب عليك أيضًا أن تقسم موضوعك إلى فقرات (*paragraphs*)، كل فقرة تتحدث فيها عن فكرة واحدة واضحة. اقرأ المقالين الآتيين ولاحظ ما استخدمه كاتب كل مقالة ليجعل موضوعه شيقًا.

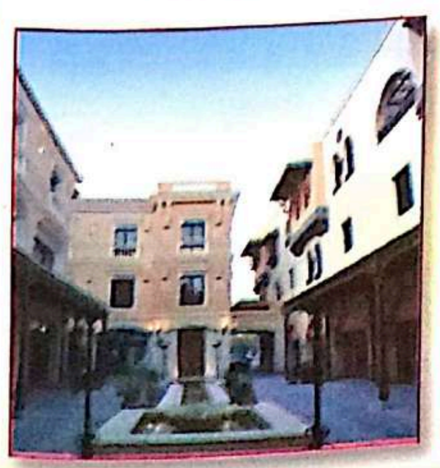
Hurghada – My town

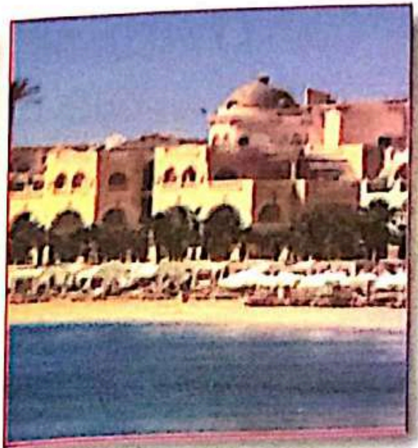


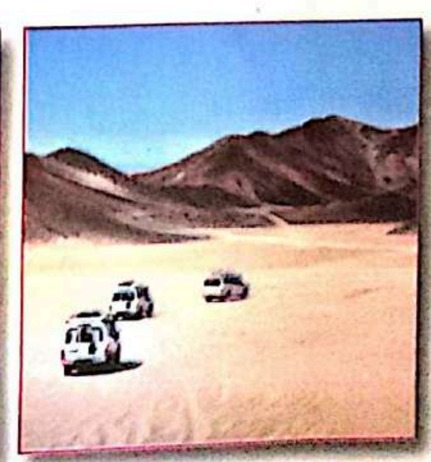
Hi, I'm Mariam. I live in a city called Hurghada. It's in the south of Egypt and about 300.000 people live here. In Hurghada, there's a beach and there are lots of cool stores and restaurants. There is also the Sahara Desert where lots of tourists go on safaris. We also have Sahl Hasheesh, which has an old town and a new town. The old town has some beautiful houses.

الغردقة - مدينتي


أهلاً، أنا مريم. أنا أعيش في مدينة تسمى الغردقة. إنها في جنوب مصر وحوالي 300 ألف شخص يعيشون هنا. في الغردقة يوجد شاطئ ويوجد الكثير من المحال الظريفة والمطاعم. ويوجد أيضًا صحراء صحارا حيث يذهب الكثير من السياح في رحلات سفاري. وأيضًا عندنا ساحل حشيش والذي به مدينة قديمة ومدينة جديدة. المدينة القديمة بها بعض المنازل الجميلة.





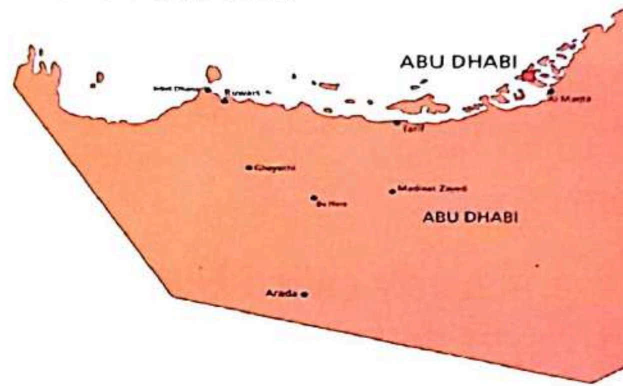


The United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a country with 7 areas. About 9.8 million people live in the UAE. The biggest city is Dubai. The UAE flag is green, white, black, and red.



In the UAE, there are lots of tall buildings. The tallest building is the Burj Khalifa. It is 828m tall.



There are many special islands too. Some islands look like a palm tree! There is also a big desert. You can ride camels there. It's great fun!

الإمارات العربية المتحدة

الإمارات العربية المتحدة (UAE) هي دولة ذات 7 مناطق. حوالي 9.8 مليون شخص يعيشون في الإمارات. أكبر مدينة هي دبي. العلم الإماراتي ألوانه أخضر وأبيض وأسمر وأحمر.
في الإمارات، يوجد الكثير من البنايات العالية. أطول مبنى هو برج خليفة، هو حوالي 228 متر طول.
يوجد العديد من الجزر المميزة أيضًا. بعض الجزر شكلها يبدو مثل النخلة. يوجد أيضا صحراء كبيرة، يمكنك أن تركب جمال هناك. إنه أمر رائع.

Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Write an essay on your city, town or village:

Read the lesson again and write your own essay and don't forget to use every possible thing to make your essay interesting.

....

....

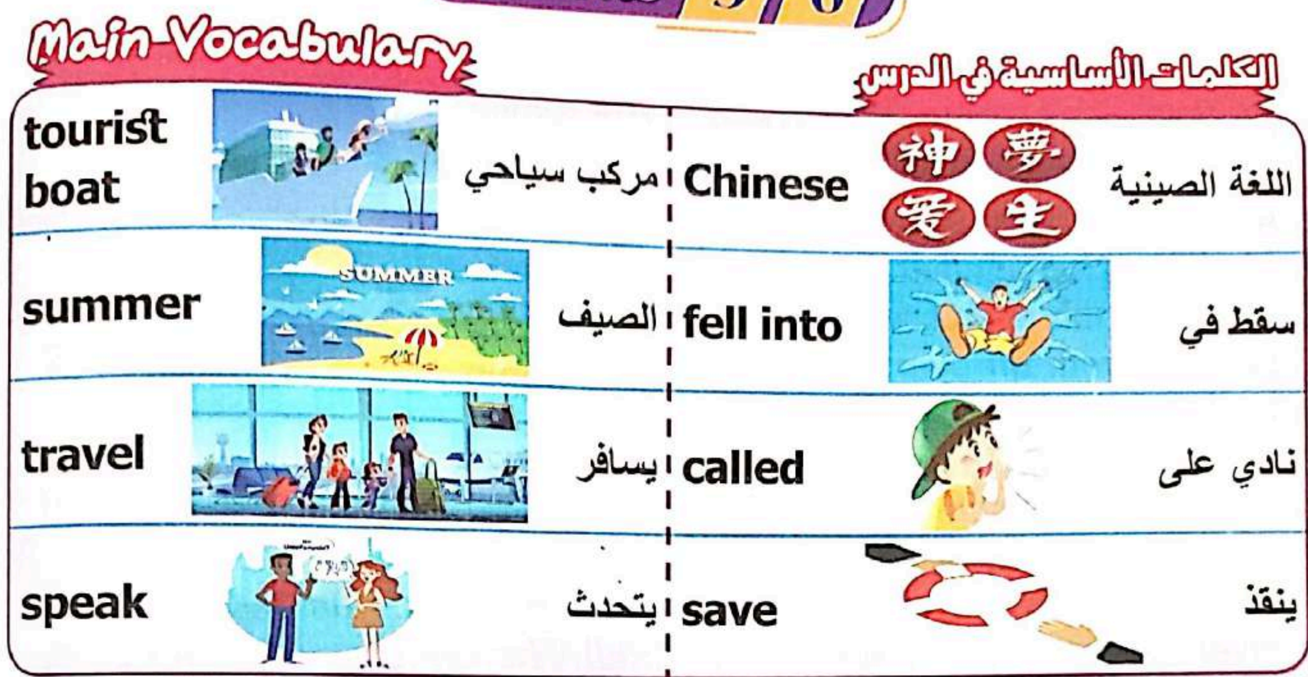
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Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



tourist boat	مركب سياحي	Chinese	神 夢 愛 生	اللغة الصينية
summer	الصيف	fell into		سقط في
travel	يسافر	called		نادي على
speak	يتحدث	save		ينقذ

worker	عامل - عاملة	kind	طيب
check food	تفحص الطعام	happy	سعيد
fresh	طازج	something	شيء ما
find	يجد	every week	كل أسبوع

f		v	
face	وجه	*cave*	كهف
fan	مروحة	*living room*	حجرة الجلوس
foot	قدم	*van*	عربة مغلقة
fish	سمكة	*vegetable*	خضار



Read and learn

Living on a boat

My friend Sherif lives on a boat in the summer. His parents work on tourist boats so he goes with them. They travel up and down the Nile. He likes the summer very much.

He sees many interesting places and he meets people from all over the world. He speaks English and Chinese with the tourists.

One day, the boat stopped and Sherif saw some children playing. Suddenly a small child fell into the river! The child shouted 'Please help me!'

Sherif called his dad. Dad saw the child and jumped into the river. He swam and saved the child! The child smiled and said, 'Thank you so much!'

Sherif was very happy, but he also decided to learn to swim.

العيش على مركب

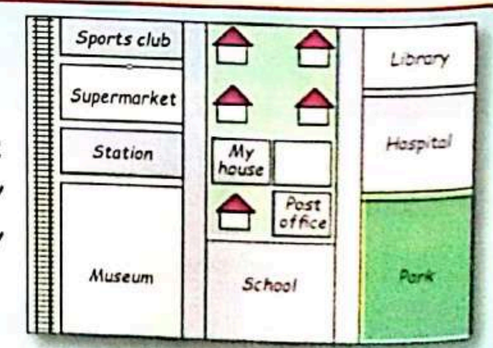
صديقي شريف يعيش على قارب في الصيف. والديه يعملان على قوارب سياحية لذلك هو يذهب معهما. هم يسافرون ذهابًا وإيابًا في النيل.

هو يحب الصيف كثيرًا. هو يرى الكثير من الأماكن الممتعة ويقابل ناس من كل أنحاء العالم. هو يتحدث الإنجليزية والصينية مع السياح.

في يوم ما، وقف القارب ورأي شريف أطفال يلعبون. وفجأة سقط طفل صغير في النهر. الطفل صاح، "من فضلكم ساعدوني."

شريف نادى على والده. والده رأى الطفل وقفز في النهر. هو سبح وأنقذ الطفل. الطفل ابتسم وقال، "شكرًا جزيلاً." شريف كان سعيدًا ولكنه قرر أن يتعلم السباحة.

The people who help us: the supermarket worker



This is Maggie. She works at the supermarket near my house. My family and I see her every week when we buy food.

Maggie checks the food is fresh. She helps us when we can't find something. She is very kind and happy.

الناس الذين يساعدوننا: عاملة السوبر ماركت

هذه ماجي. هي تعمل في سوبر ماركت بالقرب من منزلي. أسرتي وأنا نراها كل أسبوع عندما نشتري الطعام. ماجي تفحص الطعام أنه طازج. هي تساعدنا عندما لا نجد شيءٌ ما. هي طيبة وبشوشة.

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Read the text quickly and answer T (True) of F (False):

1. Sherif lives in a city in the summer. ☐
2. Sherif can speak English and Chinese. ☐
3. The small child fell into the river. ☐
4. Sherif saved the child. ☐

2 Work with a partner. Ask and answer:

1. Why is it important to help others?

✏ ....

2. Do you think it's important to know how to swim? Why?

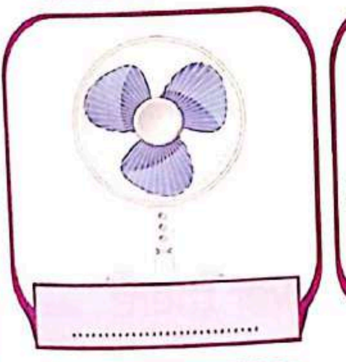
✏ ....

3 Do you like the story? Explain your answer:

fun - interesting - OK - boring - I don't understand

✏ ....

4 Write correct words under the pictures:

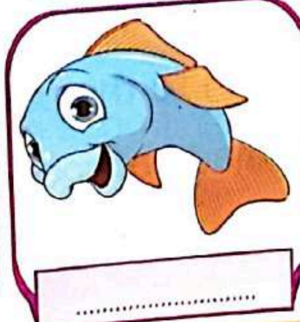

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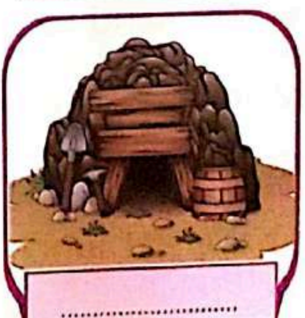

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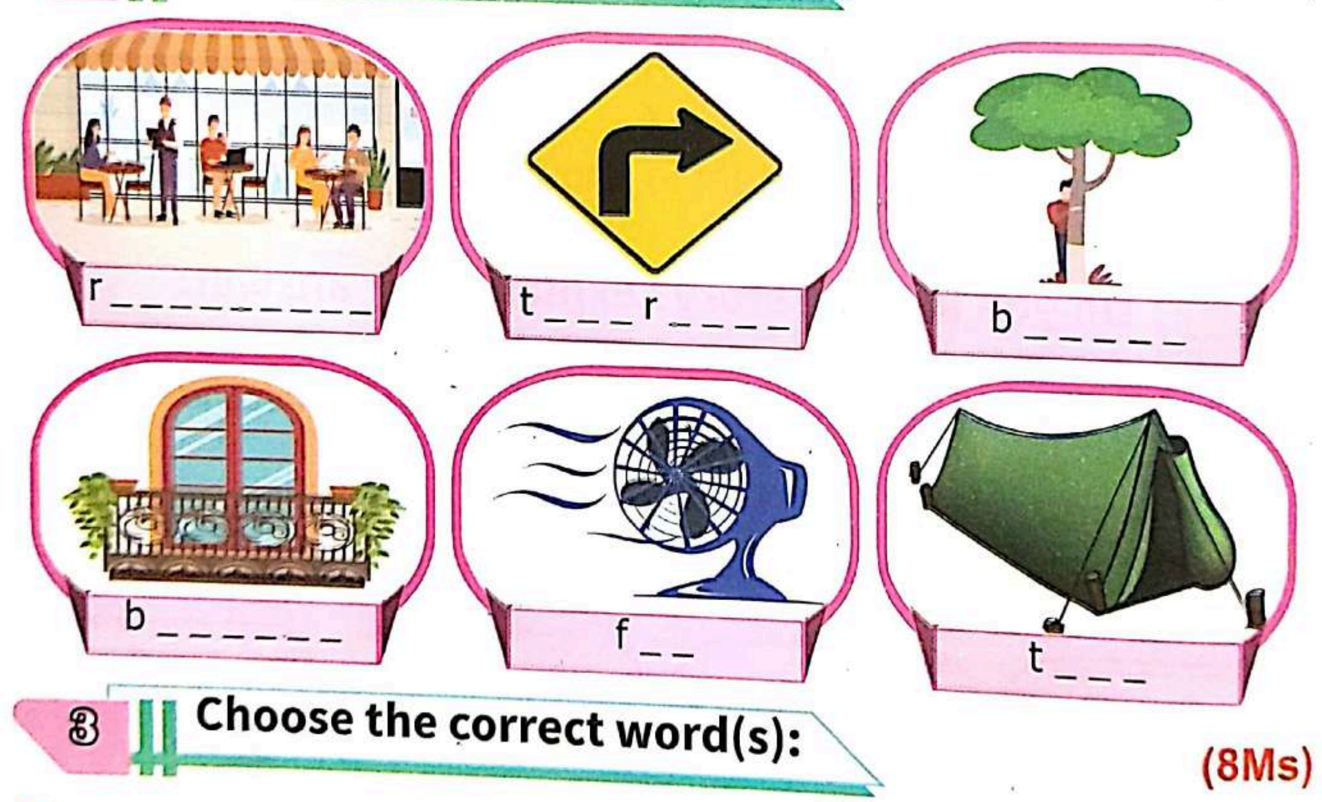
Unit 4 Test 4



1 Match "A" with "B": (4Ms)

'A'	'B'
❶ Hurghada is a city	a) in an office.
❷ Where do you live?	b) in the south of Egypt.
❸ Mom and dad work	c) The living room.
❹ What's your favorite room?	d) I live in an apartment.

2 Supply the missing letters: (6Ms)



3 Choose the correct word(s): (8Ms)

❶ The United Arab Emirates is a (village – city – country).

❷ Go straight (left – head – ahead). The school is over there.

❸ We send letters at the (station – post office – supermarket).

❹ The bank is (next – front of – under) to the park.

❺ The (cave – tent – houseboat) is made of rock.

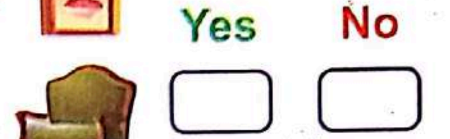
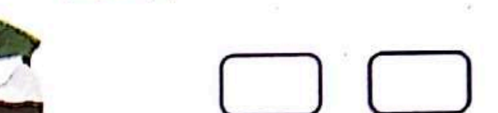
❻ We eat lunch in the (living room – dining room – bathroom).

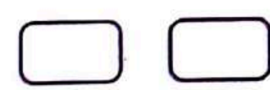
⑦ The museum is (in – on – at) the left.

⑧ The van is (between – in front – above) of the bus.

4 Look at the picture and(✓): (4Ms)

	Yes	No
① The picture is above the chair.	☐	☐
② This is the flag of Egypt.	☐	☐
③ Turn left.	☐	☐
④ She's a supermarket worker.	☐	☐

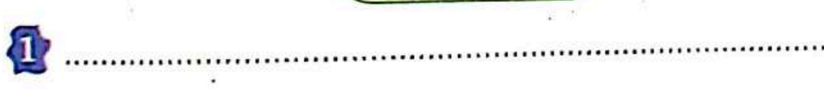






5 Look at the picture and write 3 sentences: (3Ms)









1 ....

2 ....

3 ....



6 Circle the odd one out: (3Ms)





1 kitchen – houseboat – bathroom – bedroom

2 in – on – an – under

3 village – office – school – station

7 Punctuate the following sentences: (3Ms)

1 where's tamer's school

✎ ....

2 the biggest city is dubai

✎ ....



Where do you work?

In this unit I will ....

- □ listen, read, and write about workers in my community.
- □ learn about electricity.
- □ practice using this, that, these, those.
- □ practice word stress on two-syllable nouns.
- □ think and write about the pros and cons of different jobs.
- □ make a poster about workers in my community.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**Jobs:** builder, bus driver, electrician, garbage collector, mail carrier, mechanic, plumber; blocks, faucet, pipe, screwdriver, tape measure **Electricity:** lightning, plug, socket, turn off, unplug
Language	- This is the socket the electrician is fixing. - These are the plumber's tools. - That is the mail carrier's bicycle. - Those are the builders' hard hats.
Reading	An interview with on electrician; a text about workers in our community; an essay about being a mail carrier
Writing	A paragraph about the pros and cons of a job; a report about people who help you
Speaking	Discussion about different jobs; giving opinions
Listening	A story about 3 cousins
Phonics	Word stress in 2 – syllable words
Life skills	**Decision making:** jobs I want to do and why
Values	**Respect**
Issues and challenges	**Community participation** **Appreciation of science**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Social studies:** different roles in society; how science can improve people's lives **Math :** dividing numbers - **Science :** electricity

Lesson 1

Main Vocabulary
الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



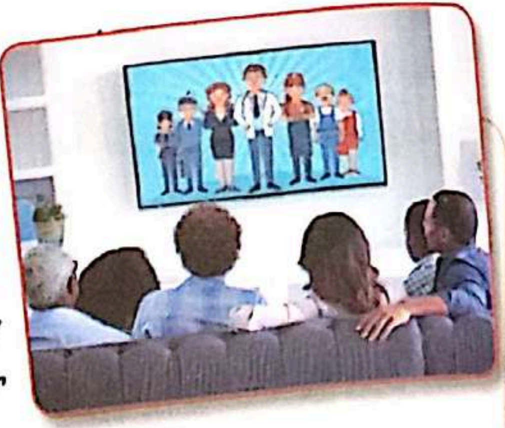
job	وظيفة	electrician	كهربائي
builder	عامل بناء	mail carrier	ساعي البريد
plumber	سباك	bus driver	سائق أتوبيس
mechanic	ميكانيكي	garbage collector	جامع القمامة

connect	يربط - يوصل	safe (adj)	آمن
electricity	كهرباء	wall	حائط
lights	ضوء - نور	deliver	يوصل - يسلم
pipe	أنبوبة - ماسورة	package	طرد
faucet	حنفية	letter	خطاب
fix	يصلح	on time	في الوقت المناسب
take away	يأخذ - يبعد	somewhere	مكانٍ ما
leave	يغادر	garbage	قمامة

electricity safe



Read and learn



How many people helped you live in your home?

*A **builder** made the **walls** strong and safe.*

*An **electrician** connected the electricity so you can use lights, watch TV, or do your homework on a computer.*

*A **plumber** connected the pipes and faucets so you have water to have a shower and brush your teeth.*

*A **garbage collector** takes away all the garbage, so you can keep your house nice and clean.*

*A **mail carrier delivers** your letters and packages. But you also need help when you leave the house. You need a **mechanic** to **fix** the car or the bus driver to take you to school.*

كم عدد الناس الذين ساعدوك أن تعيش في بيتك؟

عامل البناء جعل الحوائط قوية وآمنة.
الكهربائي وصل لك الكهرباء لذلك أنت تستطيع أن تستخدم النور وتشاهد التلفاز أو تقوم بواجبك المنزلي على الكمبيوتر.
السباك وصل لك المواسير والحنفيات لذلك عندك مياه لتأخذ دش أو تغسل أسنانك.
جامع القمامة يأخذ القمامة لذلك أنت تحافظ على بيتك نظيف ولطيف.
ساعي البريد يوصل الخطابات والطرود.
ولكنك تحتاج المساعدة عندما تكون خارج المنزل أيضًا.
تحتاج إلى ميكانيكي ليصلح السيارة وسائق أتوبيس ليأخذك إلى المدسة.

What do you think?

1. Which job is the most interesting? Why?
2. Which job is the most difficult? Why?
3. Are any of the jobs dangerous? Why?

I think being a bus driver is the most interesting job. You drive to many different places and help lots of people..
أعتقد سائق أتوبيس هي الوظيفة الأكثر إمتاعًا. فأنت تسوق إلى العديد من الأماكن المختلفة وتساعد الكثيرمن الناس.

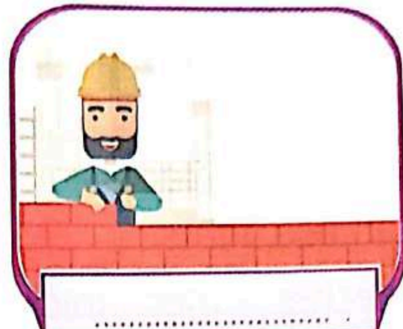


Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Write correct words under the pictures:



....



....



....



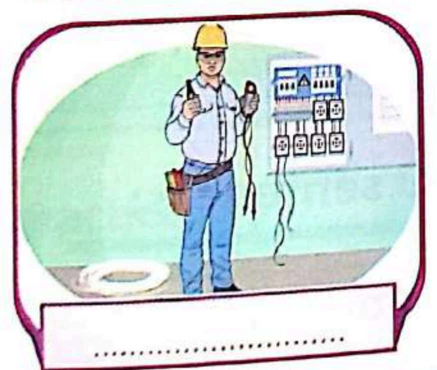
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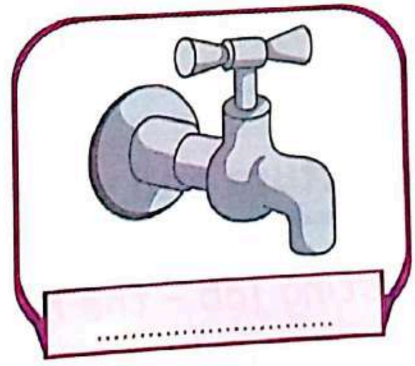
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....

2 Match "A" with "B":

'A'	'B'
❶ A mechanic	a) made you somewhere to live.
❷ A garbage collector	b) helps you to get to school on time.
❸ An electrician	c) connected your home to water.
❹ A builder	d) connected your home to electricity.
❺ A mail carrier	e) helps you keep your home clean.
❻ A bus driver	f) fixes cars, buses or vans.
❼ A plumber	g) delivers letters and packages.

3 Choose the correct word(s):

1. The (plumber – builder – mechanic) made the walls of your home strong and safe.
2. A (garbage collector – mail carrier – bus driver) takes away all the garbage.
3. The (mechanic – plumber – electrician) connected the electricity so you can use lights.
4. The (bus driver – teacher – mechanic) takes you to school.
5. A (garbage collector – bus driver – mail carrier) delivers letters and packages.
6. You need a (builder – mechanic – bus driver) to fix the car or the bus.
7. The mechanic and builder are different (jobs – sports – games).
8. A (mechanic – electrician – plumber) connected the pipes and faucets so you have water.

4 Look at the picture and write 3 sentences:

the most interesting job - the most difficult job - the easiest job

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....



Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

electricity	كهرباء	turn on	يشغل (جهاز - النور)
electrician	كهربائي	turn off	يطفئ (جهاز - النور)
electrical	كهربائي	broken wire	سلك عريان
electric shock	صعقة كهربية	flash	وميض
socket	كُبس النور	lightning	البرق
plug	فيشة - يضع الفيشة	storm	عاصفة
unplug	ينزع الفيشة	natural light	ضوء طبيعي

practice (v)	يمارس	safely	بأمان
study	يدرس	touch	يلمس
became	أصبحت	wet hands	أيدي مبللة
travel	تنتقل	advice	نصيحة
burn	تحترق	in the day	بالنهار
start a fire	تبدأ حريق	save	يوفر
ground	أرض	waste	نبدد - نسرف



Read and learn

Amira the electrician

This is Amira, she's an electrician. She studied and **practiced** for three years before she became an electrician. She knows how to work safely with electricity.

Tell us something interesting about electricity.



Did you know, electricity travels faster than 300.000 kilometers/second!

In a **storm** we sometimes see a flash of **lightning**. That flash has enough electricity for 1.000 families for a year!

Is electricity dangerous?

Yes, very dangerous. If we get an **electric shock**, we can't control our bodies. It can also burn us. Electricity is always trying to go into the ground. It travels easily through water and our bodies are 70% water.

أميرة الكهربائية

هذه أميرة، هي متخصصة في الكهرباء، هي درست ومارست لثلاثة سنوات قبلما تصبح كهربائية. هي تعرف كيف تتعامل بأمان مع الكهرباء.

أخبرينا شيئًا شيقًا عن الكهرباء.

هل تعلمون أن الكهرباء تنتقل أسرع من 300 ألف كيلو متر في الثانية.

أثناء العاصفة، أحيانًا نرى وميض من البرق. هذا الوميض به كهرباء تكفي 1000 أسرة لمدة عام.

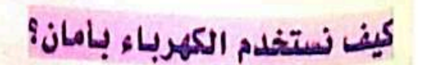
هل الكهرباء خطيرة؟

نعم الكهرباء خطيرة. لو تعرضنا لصعقه كهربية فلن نستطيع أن نتحكم في أجسامنا. ومن الممكن أيضًا أن تحرقنا. الكهرباء دائمًا تحاول أن تدخل الأرض، فهي تنتقل بسهولة عبر الماء وأجسامنا 70 ٪ منها ماء.

How can we use electricity safely?

Never touch anything electrical with wet hands.

Look, this is a **broken wire** – don't use it. You can get an electric shock or start a fire!



Never put anything into a **socket**, only use **plugs**.

كيف نستخدم الكهرباء بأمان؟

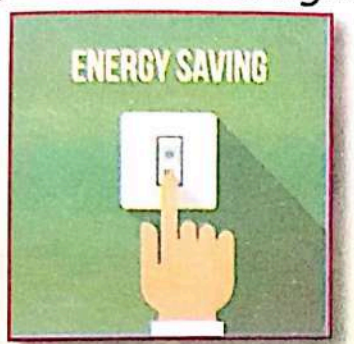
لا تلمس أي شيء كهربي بأيدي مبللة.

انظر هذا سلك عريان - لا تستخدمه. من الممكن أن تتعرض لصعقة كهربية أو تتسبب في حريق.

لا تضع أي شيء داخل الكُبس، فقط الفيشة.

Amira, How can we save electricity?
That's a great question. We often waste a lot of electricity. Remember these things:

1. *When you leave a room,* ***turn off*** *the lights.*
2. *If you're not using your computer or television,* ***unplug*** *it.*
3. *Use natural light in the day.*



أميرة، كيف يمكننا أن نوفر الكهرباء؟
هذا سؤال رائع. نحن غالبًا. نبدد الكثير من الكهرباء.
تذكروا هذه الأشياء:

1. عندما تغادر الحجرة، أطفأ الأنوار.
2. لو أنك لا تستخدم الكمبيوتر أو التلفاز، أفصل الفيشة.
3. استخدام الضوء الطبيعي أثناء النهار.



electric (adj) كهربي - كهربائي — تستخدم قبل الأشياء التي تعمل بالكهرباء.

- ✦ electric light مصباح كهربائي
- ✦ electric heater سخان كهربائي
- ✦ electric oven فرن كهربائي
- ✦ electric car سيارة كهربائية

electrical (adj) كهربي — صفة تعني مختص أو له علاقة بالكهرباء.

- ✦ electrical engineer مهندس كهربائي
- ✦ electrical wire سلك كهربي

Exercises on Lesson 2

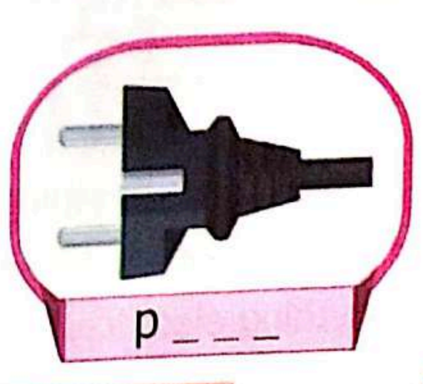
1 Supply the missing letters:



e_________



s _ _ _ _ _



p _ _ _



2 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. Why is electricity dangerous?

   ✏ ....

2. Is it easy to become an electrician?

   ✏ ....

3. Why is a broken wire dangerous?

   ✏ ....

4. How fast can electricity travel?

   ✏ ....

5. Why do we use electricity if it is dangerous?

   ✏ ....

6. Do you want to be an electrician? Why?

   ✏ ....

3 Read the text again and answer the questions:

dry - wet

1. Never touch anything electrical with .... hands.
2. Always make sure your hands are .... before you touch anything electrical.



Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



community	مجتمع	advantages	مميزات
local homes	بيوت محلية	disadvantages	عيوب
workers	عُمال	hard hat	خوذة
businesses	أعمال	tools	أدوات - عِدة
special skills	مهارات خاصة	repair shop	ورشة

get to	يصل إلى	different	مختلف
break	ينكسر	interesting	ممتع
get wet	يبتل	boring	ممل
drip	ينقط - يتساقط	important	مهم
truck	شاحنة	healthy	يتمتع بصحة جيدة

important job

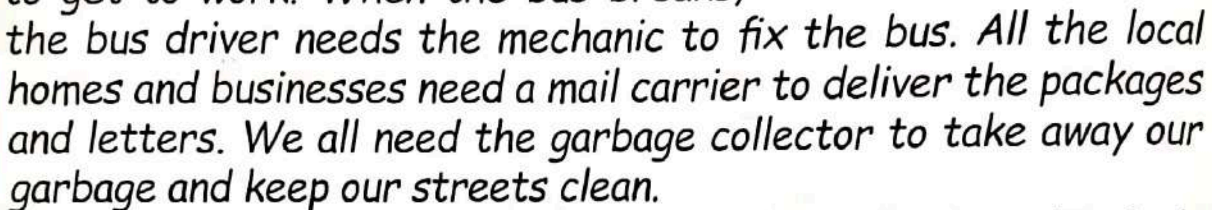
Read and learn

Workers in our community

Do you like helping people? In our community we can all help each other. Many of the people around us have special skills to help us.

Together, we help each other and make our city or village a nicer place to live.

For example, a bus driver helps a builder to get to work. When the bus breaks, the bus driver needs the mechanic to fix the bus. All the local homes and businesses need a mail carrier to deliver the packages and letters. We all need the garbage collector to take away our garbage and keep our streets clean.

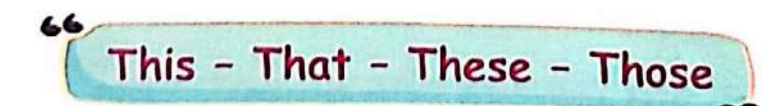


We can all help each other. It's the right thing to do and it feels good.

We all like different things. Some jobs are interesting for some people, but they are boring for other people. All the jobs are very important.

العمال في مجتمعنا

هل تحب مساعدة الناس؟ في مجتمعنا يمكننا جميعًا أن نساعد بعضنا. كثير من الناس حولنا عندهم مهارات خاصة لمساعدتنا. معًا، يساعد كل منا الآخر ونجعل مدينتنا أو قريتنا مكان أظرف للعيش فيه. فعلى سبيل المثال، سائق الأتوبيس يساعد عامل البناء أن يصل لعمله. عندما ينكسر أو يتعطل الأتوبيس، يحتاج سائق الأتوبيس إلى ميكانيكي ليصلحه. كل البيوت المحلية والأعمال تحتاج ساعي بريد ليوصل الطرود والخطابات. كلنا نحتاج جامع القمامة لكي يأخذ القمامة بعيدًا ويحافظ على شوارعنا نظيفة. جميعنا ممكن أن نساعد كل منا الآخر. وهذا هو الشيء الصحيح الذي يجب فعله وهذا يعطينا إحساس جيد. كلنا نحب أشياء مختلفة. بعض الوظائف ممتعة لبعض الناس، ولكنها مملة لناس آخرين. ولكن كل الوظائف مهمة جدًا.



This is ⟹ هذا _ هذه (للمفرد القريب) ⟸ (near to the speaker)

✦ We use it with singular nouns or uncountable nouns.

↳ This is the socket the electrician is fixing.



That is ⟹ هذا - هذه (للمفرد البعيد) *(far from the speaker)*

✦ We use it with singular nouns or uncountable nouns.

↳ That's the water dripping from the faucet.



These are ⟹ هؤلاء (للجمع القريب) *(near to the speaker)*

✦ We use it with plural nouns or countable nouns.

↳ These are the plumber's tools. 

Those are ⟹ هؤلاء (للجمع البعيد) *(far from the speaker)*

✦ We use it with plural nouns or countable nouns.

↳ Those are the builders' hard hats.



Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and match the pictures to the sentences:

1. That's the bus driver's bus.
2. This is the socket the electrician is fixing.
3. That's the garbage collector's truck.
4. There are the plumber's tools.
5. That's the mail carrier's bicycle.
6. This is the car the mechanic is fixing.
7. Those are the builder's hard hats.



a 

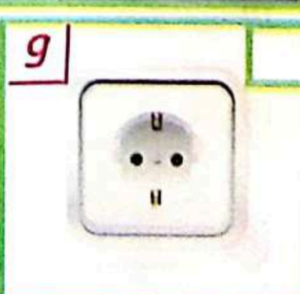
b 

c 

d 

e 

f 

g 

2 Match the sentences to the pictures:

1. That mail carrier is delivering letters.
2. These mechanics work in the repair shop.
3. This bus is taking me to school.
4. Those builders are building the new hospital.






3 Complete the sentences using:

This - That - These - Those

1. .... are children.



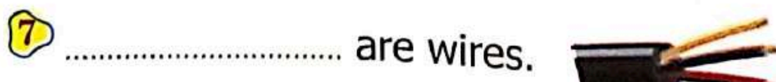
2. .... is the mail carrier.
3. .... is my mom.



4. .... are buses.
5. .... is a faucet.




6. .... is a socket.
7. .... are wires.




8. .... are plugs.





4 Choose the correct word(s):

1. (These – That – Those) is my bike.
2. (This – These – That) are my friends.
3. (Those – This – That) are tall trees.
4. (These – Those – This) is my sister.
5. This (am – is – are) a nice photo.
6. Those (am – is – are) big buildings.
7. That (am – is – are) our school bus.
8. These (am – is – are) green leaves.
9. (This – That – These) is the moon.
10. (That – These – Those) are the stars.
11. (These – Those – This) are my hands.
12. (This – That – These) is my nose.

5 Choose two jobs. Think of two advantages and two disadvantages for each one:

A garbage collector is outside all day. When it rains, the garbage collector gets wet! But the garbage collector is happy because he helps to clean the city. He is healthy because he walks every day.



1 ....

....

....

2 ....

....

....

Lesson 4

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

screwdriver	مِفَك	architect	مهندس معماري
tape measure	شريط القياس	dentist	طبيب أسنان
blocks	مكعبات	teacher	مُعلم
doll	عروسة لعبة	curious	محب للاستطلاع
experiment (v)	يجرب	patient	صبور

safety	أمان	adults	بالغون
get angry	يغضب	trip	رحلة
solve	يحل	call	يتصل بـ
problem	مسألة - مشكلة	still	لا يزال
explain	يشرح - يفسر	cell phone	هاتف نقال
carry	يحمل	radio	راديو

"Syllable - المقطع"

الكلمة في اللغة الإنجليزية تتكون من مقطع واحد أو أكثر. والمقطع وهو جزء من الكلمة غالبًا يحتوي على حرف متحرك ناطق. لاحظ عدد المقاطع في الكلمات الآتية.

el.ec.tri.cian	*plumb.er*
teach.er	*me.chan.ic*
build.er	*den.tist*
bus driv.er	*doc.tor*
ar.chi.tect	*tax.i driv.er*

"Stress - الضغط (التشديد)"

التشديد هو أن نظهر أو نميز مقطع معين في الكلمة في النطق أكثر من غيره. لاحظ أي مقطع يكون عليه التشديد في الكلمات الآتية.

***plumb**.er*	***den**.tist*
***teach**.er*	***driv**.er*
***build**.er*	***doc**.tor*

Three cousins

Lara, Talia, and Amir are cousins, but they are all very different.

When Lara was a child, she loves to experiment.
She was very curious. She always carried a
screwdriver and she opened old radios, cell phones,
and anything that had electricity. Her favorite
question was How does it work? She learned about
safety with electricity.

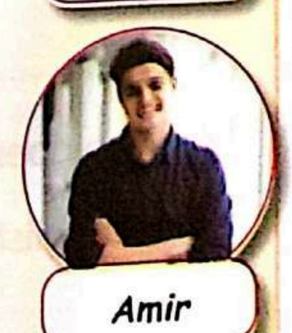

Lara

When Talia was a baby, she played with blocks.
She put one block on top of another. When she
was older, she started making things. She made a
little house for her dog and a bed for her sister's
doll. She always carried a tape measure and a
pencil.


Talia

Amir was always very patient and he likes helping
people. Sometimes, big brothers can get angry at
their little brothers, but Amir was never angry.
He played, he helped, and he explained.

Today, Lara, Talia, and Amir are all adults but
they still call each other when they need some
help.


Amir

ثلاثة أولاد عم

لارا وتاليا وأمير أولاد عم ولكنهم جميعًا مختلفين.

عندما كانت لارا طفلة، كانت تحب أن تجرب. كانت محبة للاستطلاع. دائمًا كانت تحمل مفك وكانت تفتح الهواتف والرداوي القديمة وأي شيء يعمل بالكهرباء. سؤالها المفضل كان، "كيف تعمل هذه؟" هي تعلمت عن الأمان عند استخدام الكهرباء.

عندما كانت تاليا طفلة صغيرة، كانت تلعب بالمكعبات. كانت تضع قطعة المكعبات فوق الأخرى. عندما كبرت بدأت في صنع الأشياء. صنعت منزل صغير لكلبها وسرير لعروسة أختها. دائمًا كانت تحمل شريط قياس وقلم رصاص.

أمير كان دائمًا صبورًا جدًا وكان يحب مساعدة الناس. أحيانًا الإخوة الكبار يغضبون من الإخوة الصغار، ولكن أمير لم يكن يغضب أبدًا. كان يلعب ويساعد ويفسر.

اليوم، لارا وتاليا وأمير أصبحوا بالغين ولكنهم مازالوا يتصلون ببعضهم عندما يحتاجون المساعدة.

Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Read the text again and answer the questions:

an architect - an electrician - a teacher

1. Lara is ....
2. Talia is ....
3. Amir is ....
4. Who does Amir call when the fan doesn't work?

   ....

5. Who does Lara call when she wants to change something in her house?

   ....

6. Who does Talia call when she doesn't understand something in her English class?

   ....

STEP AHEAD

2 Ask and answer:

① What did you like to play when you were little?

....

② What do you like to do now?

....

③ What job do you want to do? Why?

....

When I was little, I played with blocks and dolls.



3 Write the missing numbers:

① 100 ÷ .... = 2

② 100 ÷ 2 = ...

③ 100 ÷ 25 = ...

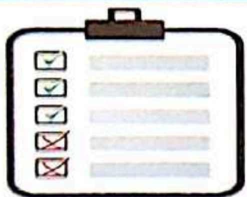
④ 100 ÷ .... = 25

⑤ 100 ÷ .... = 5

⑥ 100 ÷ 5 = ...

Lessons 5 / 6

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

pros		مميزات	weather		طقس
cons		عيوب	backache		ألم في الظهر
report		تقرير	leave		يغادر
points		نقاط	bring		يُحضر
part		جزء	trash		قمامة
list		قائمة	garbage		قمامة
look after		يعتني بـ	on one hand		من جانب
wake up		يستيقظ	on the other hand		على الجانب الآخر

STEP AHEAD

Read and learn

My name is Sherifa. In class this week, we're talking about the good and bad things about different jobs. My aunt is a mail carrier in the United States. I talked to her about her job and she told me some of the pros and cons.

Prose and cons of being a mail carrier.

What's it like to be a mail carrier?

There are some good and bad paints about the job.

On one hand, mail carriers are outside all day. This is great when the weather is good, but it's not fun when the weather is very hot or wet and cold. Mail carriers walk all day and get a lot of exercise. They also speak to a lot of people. This is a nice part of the job. Everybody likes getting mail, so everyone likes meeting the mail carrier.

On the other hand there are also some bad things to think about. Being a mail carrier is not an easy job. The mail bag is very heavy. It can give some mail carriers a backache. Another bad thing is that they wake up very early. My aunt starts work at 6 o'clock in the morning.

اسمي شريفة. في الفصل هذا الأسبوع نتحدث عن الأشياء الجيدة والسيئة عن الوظائف المختلفة. عمتي ساعية بريد في الولايات المتحدة. تحدثت معها عن وظيفتها وأخبرتني ببعض المميزات والعيوب.

مميزات وعيوب أن تكون ساعي بريد

كيف ستبدو الوظيفة عندما تكون ساعي بريد؟

يوجد بعض النقاط الجيدة والسيئة عن الوظيفة. من جانب، ساعي البريد في الخارج طوال اليوم. هذا رائع عندما يكون الطقس جيد، ولكنه ليس ممتع عندما يكون الطقس حار جدًا أو ممطر و بارد. ساعي البريد يمشي طول اليوم وينال قسطا كبيرًا من التمرينات. هو أيضًا يتحدث للكثير من الناس. وهذا جزء ظريف في الوظيفة. كل شخص يحب الحصول على البريد، لذلك كل الناس تحب مقابلة ساعي البريد.

على الجانب الآخر، يوجد بعض الأشياء السيئة يجب أن تفكر فيها. كونك ساعي بريد ليست وظيفة سهلة. حقيبة البريد ثقيلة جدًا. يمكن أن تسبب آلام في الظهر لساعي البريد. شيء سيء آخر هو أنك تستيقظ مبكرًا جدًا. عمتي تبدأ العمل الساعة السادسة صباحًا.

Workers who made our school

The builders built the school. The plumber gave us water. The electrician gave us light.

The cleaners keep the school clean. The bus drivers bring the children to school.

The garbage collectors take away our trash.

The mechanics fix the cars and buses that bring the children to school.

العمال الذين جهزوا مدرستنا



عمال البناء بنوا المدرسة. السباك وفر لنا المياه. الكهربائي وفر لنا الإضاءة.
عمال النظافة يحافظون على المدرسة نظيفة. سائقوا الأتوبيسات يجلبون الأطفال إلى المدرسة.
جامعوا القمامة يأخذون القمامة بعيدًا.
الميكانيكي يصلح السيارات والأتوبيسات التي تجلب الأطفال للمدرسة.

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Read the text again and complete the table:

Pros	Cons
Mail carriers get a lot of exercise.	

2 Write a paragraph about the pros and cons of your dad's or mom's job:

....

....

....

....

....

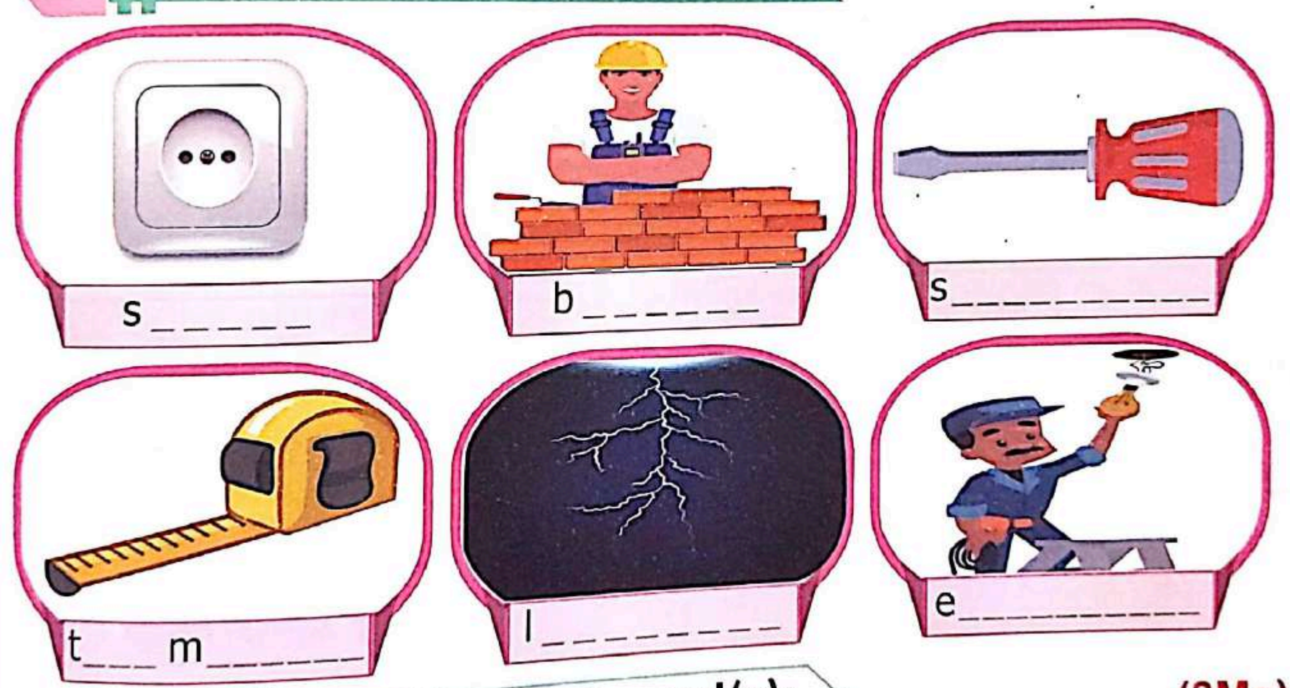
Unit 5 Test 5



1 Match "A" with "B": (4Ms)

'A'	'B'
❶ The bus drivers	a) I played with blocks.
❷ When I was little,	b) he walks every day.
❸ He is healthy because	c) turn off the lights.
❹ When you leave the room,	d) bring the children to school.

2 Supply the missing letters: (6Ms)



3 Choose the correct word(s): (8Ms)

❶ (These – That – Those) is the water dripping from the faucet.

❷ The (mechanic – bus driver – garbage collector) works in the repair shop.

❸ Those (am – is – are) the builder's hard hats.

❹ One of the (pros – cons – disadvantages) of being a mail carrier is getting exercise.

❺ (This – These – Those) are my ears.

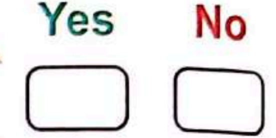
❻ If you're not using your computer, (plug – unplug – turn on) it.

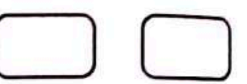
⑦ (This – These – That) is the sky.

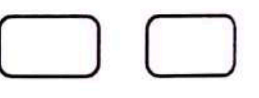
⑧ The (architect – plumber – dentist) helps us to get water.

4 Look at the picture and(✓): (4Ms)

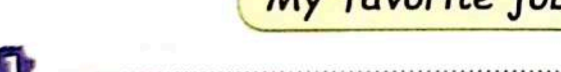
	Yes	No
❶ These are the plumber's tools.		
❷ There's a storm.		
❸ Don't touch a broken wire.		
❹ Electricity is not dangerous.		





5 Look at the picture and write 3 sentences: (3Ms)

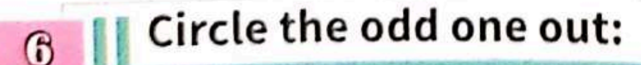




1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

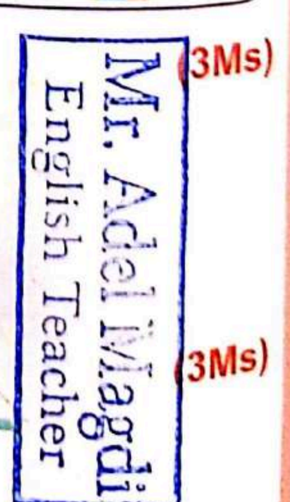


6 Circle the odd one out: (3Ms)

1 plug – socket – storm – wire

2 garbage – interesting – boring – important

3 driver – community – dentist – teacher



7 Punctuate the following sentences: (3Ms)

1 my uncle ashraf is a doctor

✎..

2 do you want to be an architect

✎..



What do you do?

In this unit I will ....

- □ learn about more jobs.
- □ explore what an industry is and the names of some common industries.
- □ read a poem about some common jobs.
- □ read a story about respecting workers.
- □ look at how to add and subtract fractions.
- □ distinguish and pronounce short vowel sounds.
- □ learn about words with the prefix dis-.
- □ read a persuasive essay and write about pros and cons.

Objectives

Vocabulary	**Industry:** education, energy, farming, fishing, mining, tourism; economy, salary, staff **Energy:** coal, hydroelectric, oil, solar, wind, renewable, non-renewable **Verbs:** build, drive, fish, fix, help, teach
Language	- What do you do? - I work in the fishing industry. - I buy and sell fish. - Fishermen fish. **Prefix dis-:** disappear, dislike, disagree I dislike winter because I enjoy hot weather.
Reading	Interviews about different jobs; texts about energy sources; a poem about jobs; a story about a fisherman
Writing	A persuasive paragraph about a job; a poster about respect
Speaking	Discussion about renewable and non-renewable resources
Listening	A poem about jobs; a story about 2 sisters
Phonics	Sound discrimination: /i/, /e/: tin, ten; /æ/, / /: ran, run
Life skills	**Accountability:** job responsibilities **Collaboration:** pair work
Values	**Respect**
Issues and challenges	**Environmental responsibility**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	**Social studies:** renewable and non-renewable resources; sources of fuel **Math :** adding and subtracting fractions **Science :** forms of energy

Lesson 1

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

education	تعليم	guide	مرشد
tourism	سياحة	geologist	عالم جيولوجي
farming	الزراعة	engineer	مهندس
fishing	الصيد	principal	مدير مدرسة
mining	التعدين	librarian	أمين مكتبة
energy	طاقة	fisherman	صياد

I look after the trees, I give them water and energy

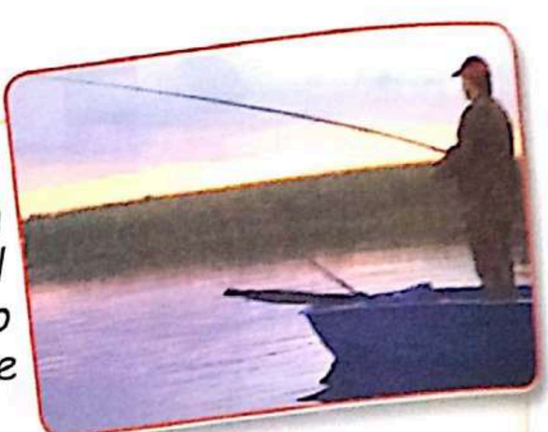


special metals	معادن خاصة	industry	صناعة
copper	النحاس	industries	صناعات
iron	الحديد	transportation	نقل
coal	الفحم	tractor	جرار
wave power	طاقة الأمواج	nets	شباك - شبكات
wind turbines	توربينات تدور بالرياح	pick	يقطف - يحصد
wind farm	مصنع توليد الطاقة من الرياح	farmer	فلاح



go out	يخرج	fish (v)	يصطاد
take .... out	يستخرج	connected to	مرتبط بـ
come back	يعود - يرجع	factory	مصنع
look after	يعتني بـ	market	السوق
make sure	يتأكد	ground	أرض
sell	يبيع	history	تاريخ
send	يبعث - يرسل	rocks	صخور
turn (v)	تَلف - تدور	library	مكتبة
sound	تبدو	information	معلومات

Read and learn



① I wake up very early every day, I go out on my boat and **fish**. Then in the afternoon, I come back and sell my fish in the market. My fish go to restaurants and homes all over the world.

② I grow oranges. All year, I look after the trees, and I give them water and energy. Then in October, I **pick** the fruit. I send a lot of the fruit to the factory to make orange juice. I also sell some of my oranges to the supermarket.

③ I'm a **guide**. I work in the **tourism industry**. People come to my country and it's my job to explain the history and tell the tourists lots of interesting stories.

④ I'm a **geologist**. I study the ground and the rocks under our feet. I study what is under the ground. I find special metals and think how we can take the metals out of the ground.

⑤ I'm an **engineer**. I make sure the **wind turbines** turn well and make electricity. The electricity we make goes to thousands of homes.

⑥ I work in a school library. It's my job to look after all the books. I buy lots of new books and I help children find the information they need.

① أنا أستيقظ مبكرًا جدًا. أنا أخرج على قاربي وأصطاد. ثم بعد الظهر أرجع وأبيع أسماكي في السوق. أسماكي تذهب إلى المطاعم والبيوت في كل أنحاء العالم.

② أنا أزرع البرتقال. طوال العام، أنا أعتني بالأشجار وأعطيهم ماء وطاقة. ثم في شهر أكتوبر أنا أحصد الثمار. أنا أرسل الكثير من الفاكهة إلى المصنع لكي يُعدوا عصير برتقال. أنا أيضًا أبيع بعض البرتقال للسوبر ماركت.

③ أنا مرشد. أنا أعمل في صناعة السياحة. الناس يأتون إلى بلدي وإنها وظيفتي أنا أشرح التاريخ وأخبر السياح الكثير من القصص الممتعة.

④ أنا عالم جيولوجي. أنا أدرس الأرض والصخور تحت أقدامنا. أنا أدرس ما هو تحت الأرض. أنا أجد معادن خاصة وأفكر كيف نستخرج هذه المعادن من الأرض.

⑤ أنا مهندس. أنا أتأكد أنا توربينات الرياح تدور جيدًا و تولد كهرباء. الكهرباء التي نولدها تذهب إلى آلاف البيوت.

⑥ أنا أعمل في مكتبة المدرسة. إنها وظيفتي أن أعتني بكل الكتب. أنا أشتري الكثير من الكتب و أساعد الأطفال ان يجدوا المعلومات التي يريدونها.

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Supply the missing letters:



2 Choose the correct word(s):

① The (fisherman – geologist – engineer) goes out on his boat every morning.

② The (librarian – principal – farmer) grows and looks after trees.

3. The (principal – guide – librarian) works in the tourism industry.
4. The (geologist – plumber – builder) studies the ground and the rocks under our feet.
5. The (principal – teacher – librarian) looks after all the books in the library.
6. The (guide – librarian – principal) looks after his school.
7. The (engineer – fisherman – geologist) makes sure the wind turbines turn well.
8. The guide works in the (education – tourism – mining) industry.
9. The farmer works in the (energy – fishing – farming) industry.
10. The principal works in the (education – transportation – information) industry.
11. The engineer works in the (energy – fishing – farming) industry.
12. The geologist works in the (tourism – farming – mining) industry.
13. The librarian works in the (farming – energy – education) industry.
14. The fisherman works in the (farming – fishing – mining) industry.
15. Copper and iron are different (tractors – factories – metals).

3 Which industry are the words connected to?

schools - copper - animals - hotels - wave power - wind farm - nets - transportation - tractor - iron - coal - principal - boats

mining	
farming	
fishing	
tourism	
education	
energy	



Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



economy	اقتصاد	salary	مرتب
government	حكومة	pay	يدفع
staff	فريق عمل	rules	قواعد - قوانين
customer	زبون	roads	طرق
company	شركة	cook (n)	طاهٍ - طباخ

the whole country	الدولة كاملة	think about	يفكر في
collection	مجموعة	arrive in	يصل إلى
workers	عمال	come from	يأتي من
my dream job	الوظيفة التي أحلم بها	relax	يسترخي
stores	محلات	teach	يعلم - يدرس
hotel	فندق	confusing	محير - مربك
reasons	أسباب	divided into	مقسم إلى



economy	: the way a country makes and uses money.
industry	: a collection of businesses that work together.
staff	: people who works for a business.
salary	: money paid to people who work.
government	: the group of people who make rules for the country.

Read and learn

Industry

The things we make, buy, and sell are all part of the country's economy. Our economy is divided into industries, such as fishing, farming, tourism, etc.

In every industry there are thousands of people and many different jobs. For example, let's think about the tourism industry in Egypt.

When tourists arrive in Egypt they need a hotel and they need a bus or a taxi to take them to the hotel.

Many people work in the hotel. The hotel needs electricians and plumbers to fix problems, cooks to make food, and cleaners to keep the hotel clean.

Local businesses need the hotel, too. For example, the hotel buys food from farmers. Everything in the hotel comes from other businesses.

The hotel pays a salary to the workers. The workers use their salary to buy food, clothes, and transportation. Some of their salary goes to the government to pay for things like roads and schools. When we work, our salary helps our community and the whole country.

الصناعة

الأشياء التي نصنعها و نشتريها و نبيعها كلها جزء من اقتصاد الدولة. اقتصادنا ينقسم الى صناعات مثل الصيد والزراعة والسياحة وهكذا.

في كل صناعة يوجد آلاف الناس ووظائف مختلفة عديدة. فعلى سبيل المثال هيا نفكر في صناعة السياحة في مصر.

عندما ياتي السياح إلى مصر فهم يحتاجون إلى فندق و يحتاجون أتوبيس أو تاكسي لكي يأخذهم إلى الفندق.

العديد من الناس يعملون في الفندق. الفندق يحتاج الي عمال كهرباء وسباكين لكي يصلحوا الأعطال. ويحتاج الى طباخين ليعدوا الطعام. ويحتاج الى عمال نظافة لكي يحافظوا على الفندق نظيف.

الأعمال المحلية تحتاج الى الفندق أيضًا. فعلى سبيل المثال الفندق يشتري طعام من الفلاحين. كل شيء في الفندق ياتي من أعمال أخرى.

الفندق يدفع رواتب للعمال. العمال يستخدمون رواتبهم لكي يشتروا طعام وملابس ويستخدموا وسائل المواصلات. بعض من هذه الرواتب يذهب الى الحكومة لكي تدفع أشياء مثل الطرق والمدارس. عندما نعمل، راتبنا يساعد مجتمعنا الصغير والدولة كاملة.

Poem قصيدة

Can you tell me why....?

Can you tell me why....
Builders build,
But doctors don't doct. They help sick people?

Can you tell me why....
Teachers teach,
But mechanics don't mechanic. They fix cars?

Can you tell me why....
Fishermen fish,
But electricians don't electric. They connect electricity?

Can you tell me why....
Drivers drive and cleaners clean,
But dentists don't dentist. They fix teeth?

Ah, but wait!
Garbage collectors collect garbage.
Yes, it's very confusing, but that's what makes English great!

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Match the words to the meaning:

'A'	'B'
1 economy	a) money paid to people who work.
2 industry	b) people who work for a business.
3 staff	c) a collection of businesses that work together.
4 salary	d) the group of people who make rules for the country.
5 government	e) the way a country makes and uses money.

2 Complete the sentences, then underline the verbs:

1. My teacher is very patient. She teaches math. (teach)
2. That is a taxi .... He .... very badly. He didn't stop at a traffic light. (drive)
3. Those .... are in the wrong place. They cannot .... there. (fish)

(4) This is the .... who .... our house. (build)

(5) He .... very well. Thank the .... when you see him. (clean)

3 Complete with the suitable word:

buy - deliver (×2) - eat (×2) - fish - grow - sell (×2) - make (×2)

1. Farmers .... the food.
2. Drivers .... the food.
3. Supermarkets .... the food to customers.
4. Customers .... the food and then .... the food.
5. Engineers .... the wind turbines.
6. The wind turbines .... electricity.
7. Homes and businesses buy the electricity and the companies .... electricity to us.
8. Fishermen .... the fish.
9. The markets .... the fish to stores.
10. Customers buy and .... the fish.

4 Describe what these people do. Use the words in the box:

build - clean - drive - fish - fix - help - teach










STEP AHEAD



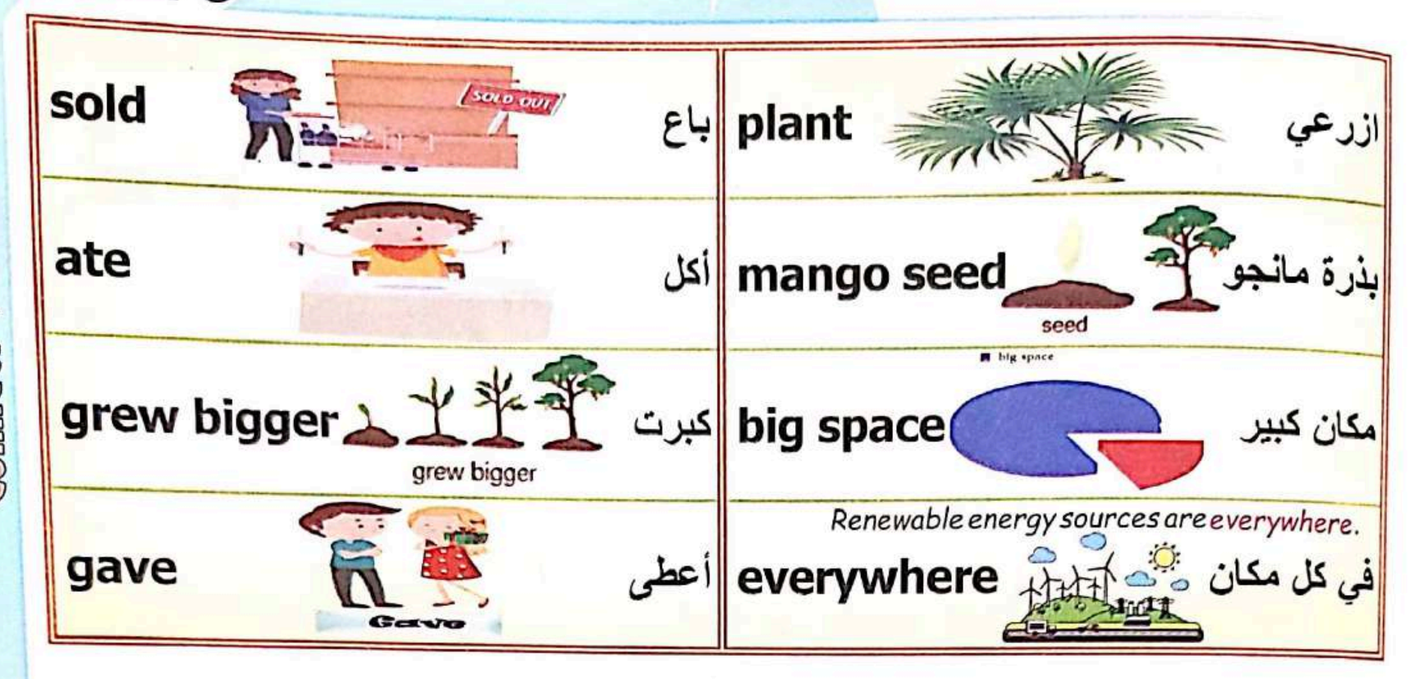
Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

energy sources (resources)	مصادر الطاقة	solar farm	مصنع الطاقة الشمسية
renewable	متجددة	wind farm	مصنع طاقة الرياح
non-renewable	غير متجددة	oil	بترول
solar energy	طاقة شمسية	coal	فحم
wave energy	طاقة الأمواج	gas	غاز
wind energy	طاقة الرياح	wood	خشب
Earth	الكرة الأرضية	cut down	يقطع



advantages (What are the advantages of keeping the mango tree?)	مميزات	electricity	كهرباء
disadvantages (What are the adisdvantages of cutting down the mango tree?)	عيوب	burn	يحرق
problem	مشكلة	sunshine	ضوء الشمس
decision	قرار	cause pollution	يسبب تلوث
Don't worry.	لا تقلق	more	أكثر



sold		باع	plant		ازرعي
ate		أكل	mango seed		بذرة مانجو
grew bigger		كبرت	big space		مكان كبير
gave		أعطى	everywhere		في كل مكان

Connect 4

Read and learn

Two mango trees

Sara and Malak are sisters. Each sister had a beautiful mango tree next to her house. Every year, the sisters ate beautiful mangoes. Their children played under the trees.

One day, Malak said, 'I don't need mangoes. I need money. Let's cut down my tree. I can sell the wood.'

She cut the tree and she sold the wood. Malak was happy.

Next year, Sara's mango tree grew bigger and bigger. It gave Sara more mangoes.

Malak looked out of the window. There was no mango tree. She had no mangoes and no more wood.

'Don't worry,' said Sara. 'Plant this mango seed, and it will grow

شجرتي المانجو

سارة وملك أخوات. كل أخت كان لها شجرة مانجو جميلة بجوار منزلها. كل عام الأختين كانتا يأكلان ثمار المانجو الجميلة. وأطفالهم كانوا يلعبون تحت الشجرتين.

في يوم ما، قالت ملك، "أنا لا أحتاج المانجو. أنا أحتاج مال. هيا نقطع شجرتي. أستطيع أن أبيع خشبها."

هي قطعت الشجرة وباعت الخشب. ملك كانت سعيدة.

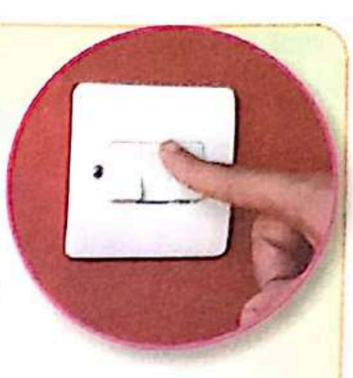
العام التالي، شجرة المانجو الخاصة بسارة كبرت وكبرت وأعطت سارة الكثير من المانجو.

نظرت ملك من النافذة لم يكن هناك شجرة المانجو الخاصة بها. لم تعد تمتلك مانجو ولم يعد هناك خشب.

"لا تقلقي،" قالت سارة. "اذرعي بذرة المانجو هذه وسوف تنمو وتصبح شجرة كبيرة."

STEP AHEAD

Different energy resources



We are using more and more electricity. We can make electricity from many different energy resources. Today, 80% of electricity comes from non-renewable resources. These are coal, gas, and oil.

Why is that a problem?

We take coal, oil, and gas from the Earth, but we cannot make more. When we burn non-renewable resources to make electricity, we also cause pollution.

How can we use renewable resources?

Renewable energy sources are everywhere. We can make electricity from wind, water, and the sun. We do not need to burn these resources, so there is no pollution.

To make electricity from renewable energy sources, we need new solar farms and wind farms. A solar farm needs a lot of sunshine. A wind farm needs a big space. To make wave energy, you need the sea.



مصادر الطاقة المختلفة

نحن نستخدم الكهرباء بشكل متزايد. نحن نولد كهرباء من العديد من مصادر الطاقة. اليوم 80% من الكهرباء تأتي من مصادر غير متجددة و هي الفحم والغاز والبترول.

لماذا يمثل هذا مشكلة؟



نحن نأخذ الفحم والبترول والغاز من الأرض، ولكننا لا نستطيع ان نصنع الكثير منهم. عندما نحرق مصادر غير متجددة لكي نولد كهرباء، نحن أيضا نسبب تلوث.

كيف نستطيع أن نستخدم المصادر المتجددة؟

مصادر الطاقة المتجددة موجودة في كل مكان. نستطيع أن نولد كهرباء من الرياح والماء والشمس. نحن لا نحتاج أن نحرق هذه المصادر، لذلك لا يوجد تلوث.

لكي نولد كهرباء من مصادر الطاقة المتجددة نحن نحتاج الى مصانع طاقة شمسية ومصانع طاقة الرياح. مصنع الطاقة الشمسية يحتاج الكثير من ضوء الشمس. ومصنع الطاقة بالرياح يحتاج الى مكان كبير. ولكي نولد طاقة من الأمواج، نحتاج الى البحر.

Lesson Notes

✦ **renewable energy** طاقة متجددة

✦ المقصود بها الطاقة التي لا تنفذ ولا تنتهي مثل :

- solar energy
- wave energy
- wind energy

✦ **non-renewable energy** طاقة غير متجددة

✦ المقصود بها الطاقة التي نستخرجها من باطن الأرض وسوف تنفذ يوم ما مثل :

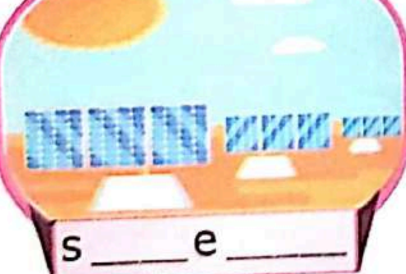
- oil
- coal
- gas

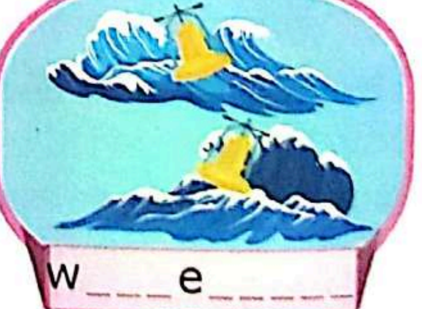
Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Supply the missing letters:



w___e_____   c___   o__



s____e_____   g__   w___e_____

2 Read text (1) and answer the questions:

1. What are the advantages of keeping the mango tree?

✏ ....

2. What are the advantages of cutting down the mango tree?

✏ ....

3. What do you think about Malak's decision? Was it a good or a bad decision?

✏ ....

(4) If you were Malak, would you cut the mango tree?

✏ ....

3 Read text (2) and answer the questions:

(1) What are the problems with coal, oil, and gas?

✏ ....

(2) Is Egypt a good place to find renewable energy sources? Why?

✏ ....

(3) Do you think the electricity from renewable sources and non-renewable sources is different?

✏ ....

4 Read the text again and answer the questions:

oil - wave energy - coal - solar energy - wind energy - gas

Renewable	Non-renewable

5 Look at the picture and write 3 sentences:

"Things in my life that use electricity."

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....



Lesson 4

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



fresh fish van	عربة السمك الطازج	lovely	جميل
engine	محرك - موتور	surprised	مندهش
simple problem	مشكلة بسيطة	get	يحصل على
was fixed	صُلحت	heard	سمعنا
taught	علمها	change your mind	تغير رأيك



Short vowels — الحروف المتحركة القصيرة



sun	شمس	*fish*	سمكة - سمك
van	عربة مغلقة	*ten*	10

The prefix "...dis" — البادئة "...dis"

disagree	يرفض	*disappointed*	مُحبط
disappear	يختفى	*disobey*	يعصي - لا يطيع
dislike	لا يحب		

Read and learn

Fresh fish van

There's an old fisherman in my village. He drives around the village in an old van. He likes his job. He has fun. He shouts, 'Fish! Fresh fish! Come and get your lovely fresh fish.'



One day, he was in front of my house. He couldn't start his van. He was sad and disappointed.

My mom saw the man. It was hot in the sun. She wanted to help.

Mom's dad (my grandpa) was a mechanic. He taught her all about cars. She looked at the old van's engine.

'It is a very simple problem. I can fix it,' said Mom. The old fisherman was surprised.

Then, we heard the sound of the engine. His van was fixed!

'Thank you,' the fisherman said. He gave Mom ten fresh fish.

عربة السمك الطازج

يوجد صياد عجوز في قريتي. هو يسوق سيارة قديمة في القرية. هو يحب وظيفته. هو يستمتع. هو ينادي، "سمك! سمك طازج! تعالوا احصلوا على السمك الطازج الجميل."

في يوم ما، كان أمام منزلنا. لم يستطع أن يشغل سيارته. كان حزينًا ومحبطًا.



أمي ذهبت للرجل. الجو كان حارًا في الشمس. أرادت ان تساعد.

والد أمي (جدي) كان ميكانيكي. وعلمها كل شيء عن السيارات. نظرت أمي إلى محرك السيارة القديم.

"إنها مشكلة بسيطة. أستطيع أن أصلحه،" قالت أمي. الصياد العجوز كان مندهش.

ثم سمعنا صوت المحرك. لقد أصلحت السيارة.

"شكرًا،" قال الصياد. وأعطى أمي عشر سمكات طازجة.

numerator البسط → 1

$\frac{1}{5}$

denominator المقام → 5

Adding fractions إضافة الكسور

If the denominators are the same. We can add the numbers.

لو كانت المقامات موحدة، نجمع أرقام البسط.

$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$

If the denominators are different, we need to change them.

لو كانت المقامات مختلفة فيجب أن نوحدهم.

$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{7} = ?$ $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{14}{35} \left(\frac{2\times7}{5\times7}\right)$ $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{15}{35} \left(\frac{3\times5}{7\times5}\right)$ $\frac{14}{35} + \frac{15}{35} = \frac{29}{35}$

Subtracting fractions طرح الكسور

If the denominators are the same, we can subtract the numbers.

لو كانت المقامات موحدة، نطرح أرقام البسط.

$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$

If the denominators are different, we need to change them.

لو كانت المقامات مختلفة فيجب أن نوحدهم.

$\frac{4}{7} - \frac{2}{5} = ?$ $\frac{4}{7} = \frac{20}{35} \left(\frac{4\times5}{7\times5}\right)$ $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{14}{35} \left(\frac{2\times7}{5\times7}\right)$ $\frac{20}{35} - \frac{14}{35} = \frac{6}{35}$

Connect 4

Exercises on Lesson 4

1 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. What does the old man sell?
   ....
2. What does the old man drive?
   ....
3. Why was the old man sad and disappointed?
   ....
4. Why do you think the old man was surprised?
   ....
5. What is hot?
   ....
6. How many fish does the old man give mom?
   ....
7. Do you like this story? Explain your answer.
   ....

2 Complete the sentences using the following words:

disagree - disappeared - disappointed - dislikes - disobeyed



1. The boy is .... He didn't pass the test.



2. She .... ice cream.



3. These friends ....

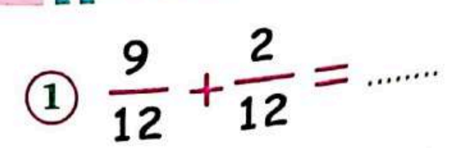


4. I'm sorry because I .... my mom.



5. The rabbit .... from the hat.

3 Write the missing numbers:



1. $\frac{9}{12} + \frac{2}{12} =$ ....
2. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} =$ ....
3. $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{1}{4} =$ ....
4. $\frac{5}{7} - \frac{2}{7} =$ ....
5. $\frac{6}{7} - \frac{2}{6} =$ ....
6. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} =$ ....

Lessons 5 / 6

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

the best job in the world	أحسن وظيفة في العالم	patient	صبور
immediately	في الحال	ready	جاهز - مُستعد
encourage	يشجع	exciting	مثير
hard work	عمل شاق	adult	شخص بالغ
ideas	أفكار	learn	يتعلم
lives (sing. life)	حيوات	remember	يتذكر
surprising questions	أسئلة مفاجئة	become	يصبح



show respect	يُظهر احترام	kind	طيب
listen to	يستمع إلى	polite	مؤدب
carefully (work carefully)	بعناية	get off the bus	ينزل من الأتوبيس
advice	نصيحة	throw litter	يرمي القمامة
agree	يقبل - يوافق	rich	غني
older people	كبار السن	poor	فقير

Read and learn

Is teaching the best job in the world?

When people ask me, 'What do you want to do?' I answer immediately: 'I want to be a teacher. For me, it's the best job in the world.'

For a teacher, every day is different. Students always ask surprising questions. Teachers need to think quickly. They need to encourage their students. They need to be very patient. They work for many hours every day. It's hard work, but it's exciting. A teacher can change their students' lives.

A good teacher is always ready to learn. Teachers teach their students, but students also teach their teacher. Everyone in the class knows different things.



Every adult remembers a special teacher. Ask your parents. Did they have a favorite teacher? Why was that teacher special?

هل التدريس أحسن وظيفة في العالم

عندما يسالني الناس، "ماذا تريد أن تفعل؟" أنا أجيب في الحال: "أنا أريد أن أكون معلمًا. بالنسبة لي إنها أحسن وظيفة في العالم."

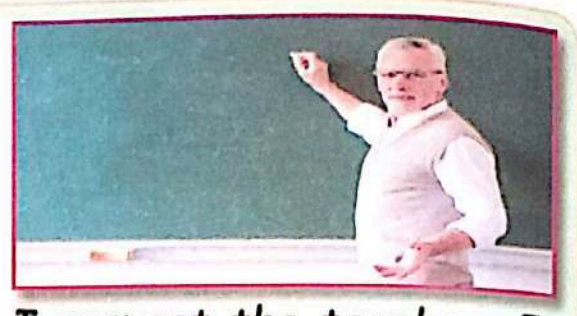
بالنسبة للمعلم، كل يوم عنده مختلف. التلاميذ دائمًا يسالون أسئلة مفاجئة. يحتاج المعلمون أن يفكروا بسرعة. هم يحتاجون أن يشجعوا تلاميذهم. ويحتاجون أن يتحلوا بالصبر. هم يعملون لساعات عديدة كل يوم. إنه عمل شاق، ولكنه مثير. المعلم يستطيع أن يغير من حيوات (حياة) تلاميذه.

المعلم الجيد دائمًا جاهزًا أن يتعلم. يُعلم المدرسون تلاميذهم ولكن التلاميذ أيضًا تُعلم معلميهم. كل شخص في الفصل يعرف أشياء مختلفة.

كل شخص بالغ يتذكر معلم معين. اسأل والديك. هل كان لهما معلم مفضل؟ ولماذا كان هذا المعلم مميز؟



I respect the cleaner. I don't throw litter.



I respect the teacher. I listen to him carefully.

I show respect to the people around me.

I respect the bus driver. I say thank you when I get off the bus.



I respect the dentist. I listen to her advice.



When you show respect, you are kind and polite. You talk to someone in the same way you want them to talk to you. We show everyone respect. We show respect to younger people. We show respect to older people. We show respect to men and women. We show respect to people with different color skin and hair. We show respect to rich and poor people.

أنا أُظهر احترام للناس من حولي

أنا أحترم عامل النظافة. انا لا أرمي القمامة.
أنا أحترم المعلم. أستمع إليه بعناية.
أنا أحترم سائق الأتوبيس وأقول له شكرًا عندما أكون نازل من الأتوبيس.
أنا أحترم طبيبة الأسنان. أنا أستمع الى نصائحها.
عندما تُظهر احترام، فانت طيب ومؤدب. أنت تتحدث مع الشخص بنفس الطريقة التي تريد أن يتحدث إليك بها الآخرين.
نظهر احترام لكل شخص. نُظهر احترام للصغار ونظهر احترام للكبار. نُظهر احترام للرجال والنساء. نُظهر احترام للناس ذوي البشرة المختلفة والشعر المختلف. نُظهر احترام للأغنياء والفقراء.

Exercises on Lessons 5 6

1 Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. Do you want to be a teacher? Why?

➪ ....

2. What are the good and bad things about being a teacher?

➪ ....

3. Why does the writer want to be a teacher? Write three reasons?

➪ ....

4. Is being a teacher a hard job? Why?

➪ ....

2 Write a paragraph about the job you want to do:

....

....

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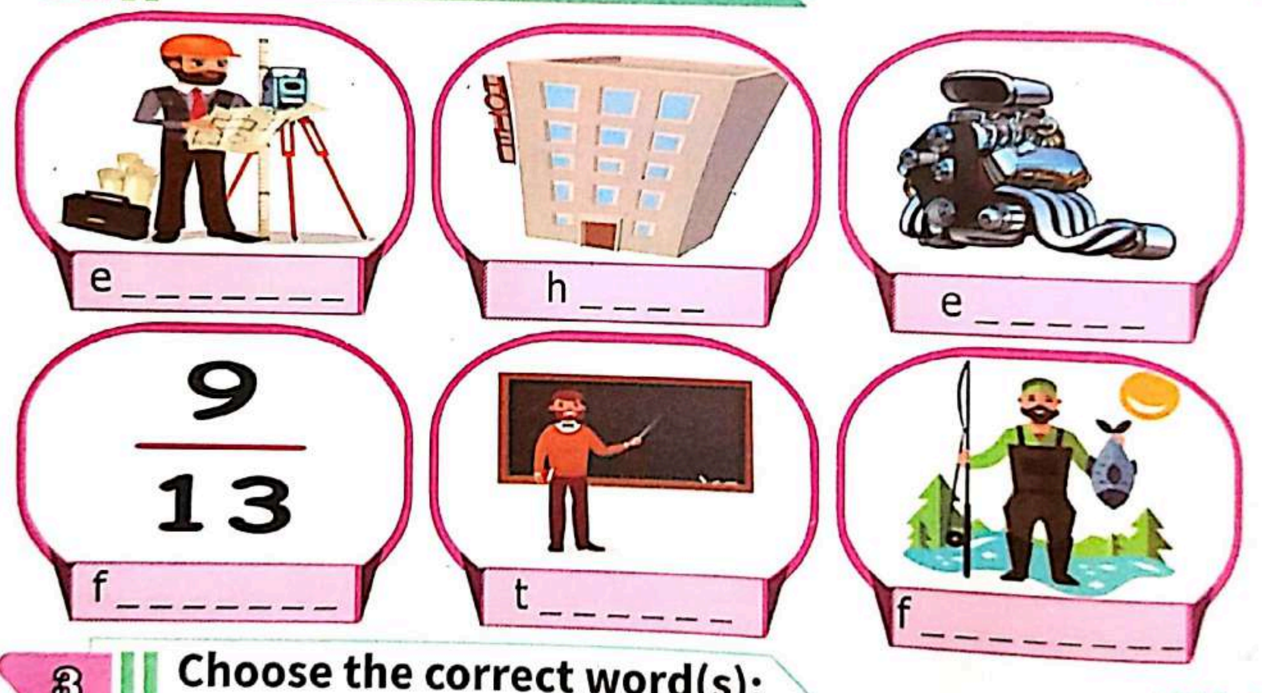
Unit 6 Test 6



1 Match "A" with "B": (4Ms)

'A'	'B'
❶ We show respect to	a) it will grow into a big tree.
❷ What do you want to do?	b) the farming industry.
❸ Plant this mango seed, and	c) older people.
❹ The farmer works in	d) I want to be a teacher.

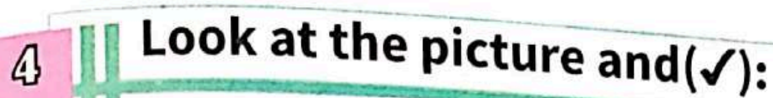
2 Supply the missing letters: (6Ms)



3 Choose the correct word(s): (8Ms)

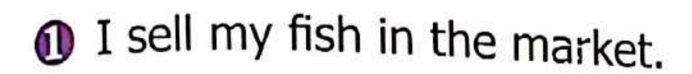
❶ The (doctor – dentist – teacher) looks after our teeth.
❷ Geologists work in the (tourism – energy – mining) industry.
❸ The sun is a (disappointed – renewable – non-renewable) source of energy.
❹ The (guide – architect – librarian) works in the tourism industry.
❺ The boy is (disappeared – disobeyed – disappointed). He didn't pass the test.
❻ Our (geologist – principal – engineer) is very kind. All students like him.
❼ The (economy – staff – salary) is money paid to people who work.

8 The (oil – wave energy – wind energy) is a non-renewable source of energy.



4 Look at the picture and(✓): (4Ms)

	Yes	No
① I sell my fish in the market.	☐	☐
② It's the education industry.	☐	☐
③ It's non-renewable energy.	☐	☐
④ It's a solar farm.	☐	☐

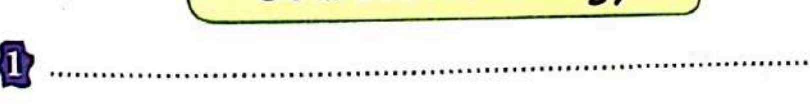






5 Look at the picture and write 3 sentences: (3Ms)

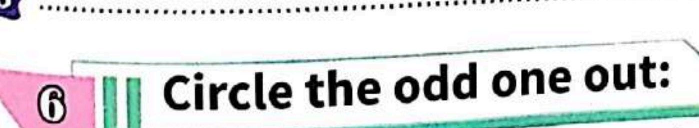
Sources of energy



1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

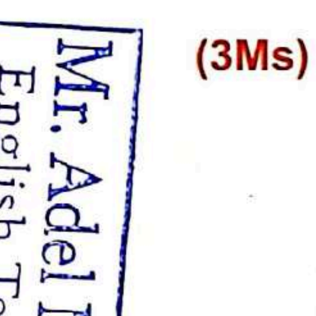


6 Circle the odd one out: (3Ms)

1 gas – oil – wind – coal

2 appear – dislike – disagree – disobey

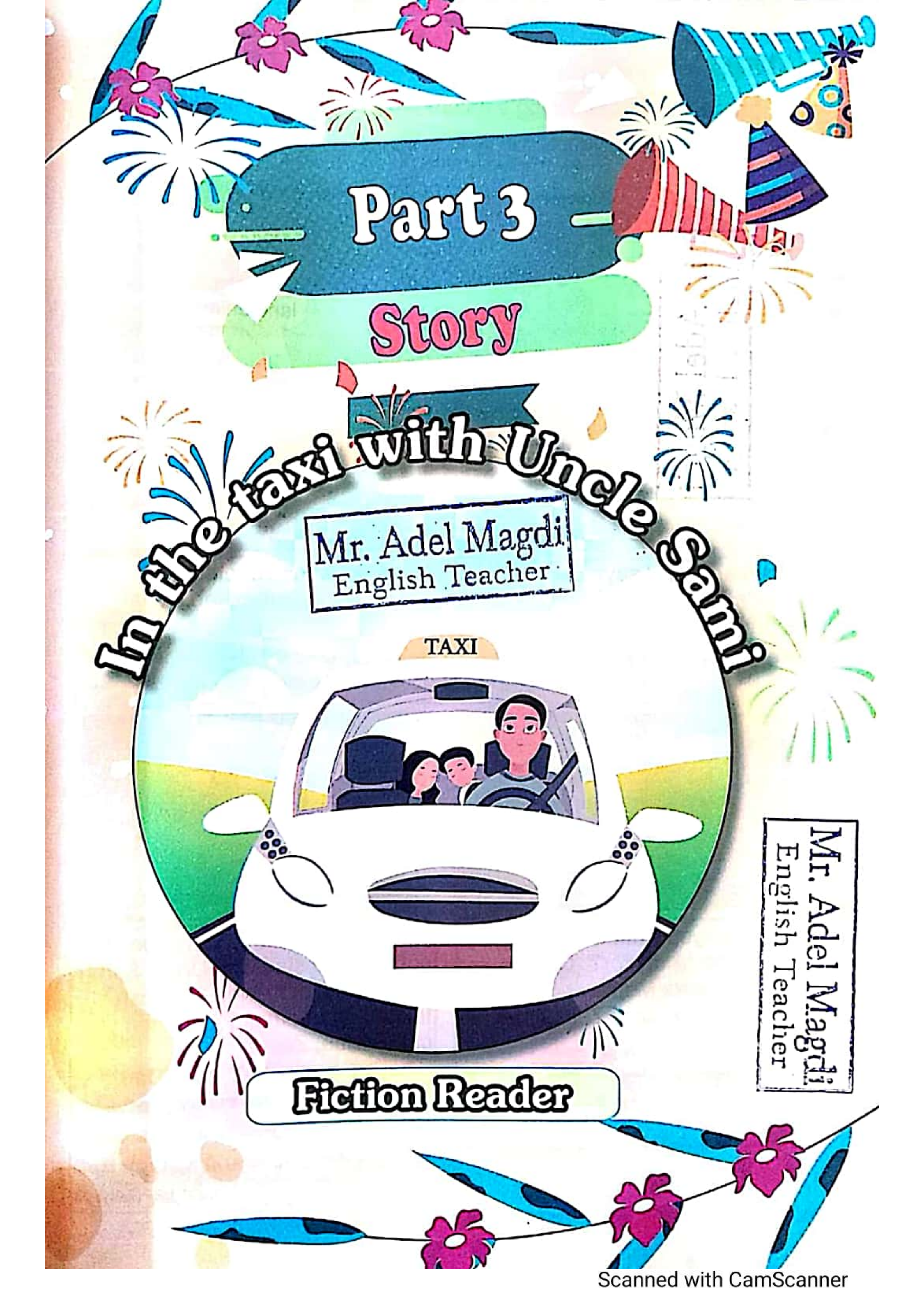
3 sun – run – van – fun



7 Punctuate the following sentences: (3Ms)

1 is egypt a good place for tourism
....

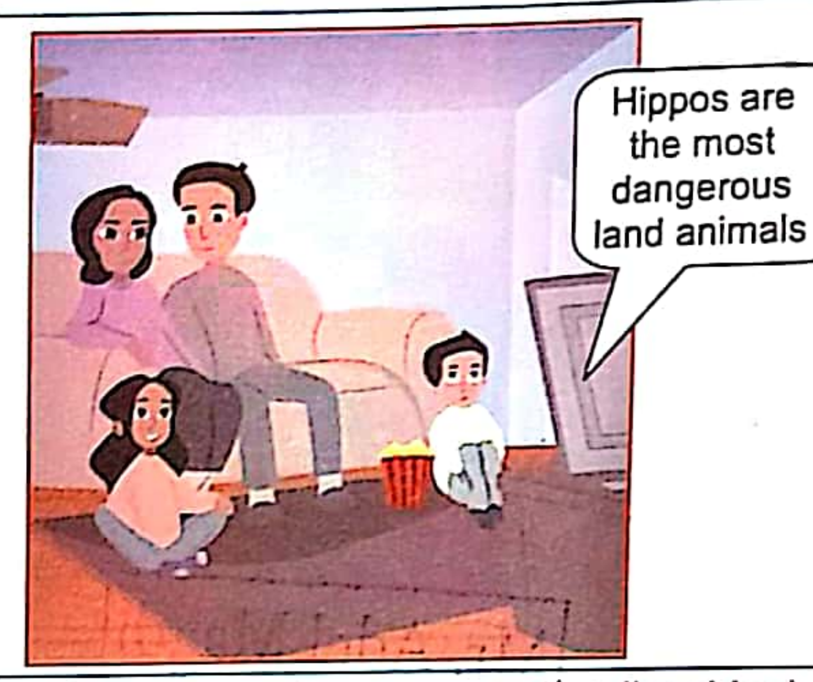
2 sara and malak are sisters
....



Part 3
Story
In the taxi with Uncle Sami
Mr. Adel Magdi
English Teacher
TAXI
Mr. Adel Magdi
English Teacher
Fiction Reader

Zahra and Zein are watching a nature program with their parents. It's a very interesting program. It's all about hippos.

زهرة وزين يشاهدان برنامج عن الطبيعة مع والديهما. إنه برنامج ممتع جدًا. كله يتحدث عن حيوانات فرس النهر.



'I love animals,' says Zahra. 'I want to be a vet when I'm older.' 'That's a great idea,' says Mom. 'A vet is a very important job. What about you, Zein? Do you want to be a vet?' 'I don't think so,' says Zein.

"أنا أحب الحيوانات" تقول زهراء "أنا أريد أن أكون طبيبة بيطرية عندما أكبر." "هذه فكرة رائعة،" تقول الأم. "الطبيب البيطري وظيفة مهمة جدًا. وماذا عنك يا زين؟ هل تريد أن تصبح طبيبًا بيطريًا ؟" "أنا لا أعتقد ذلك،" يقول زين.





'What do you want to be, then?' asks Dad. 'A doctor?' 'Or a dentist?' asks Mom.
'I don't know,' says Zein. I just can't decide!'

"ماذا تريد أن تصبح إذن؟" يسأل الأب. "طبيبًا" "أم طبيب أسنان؟" تسأل الأم. "أنا لا أعرف،" يقول زين. "أنا لا أستطيع أن أقرر!"

'I know,' says Mom. 'Why don't you both go and stay with Uncle Sami? He has lots of friends. You can find out about their jobs. Then you can decide, Zein.'
'That's a great idea,' says Dad.

"أنا أعلم" تقول الأم. "لما لا تذهبان أنتما الاثنان وتمكثان مع عمكما سامي. هو عنده الكثير من الأصدقاء. تستطيعان أن تتعرفا عن وظائفهم. ثم يمكنك أن تقرر بعدها يا زين." "هذه فكرة رائعة." يقول الأب.



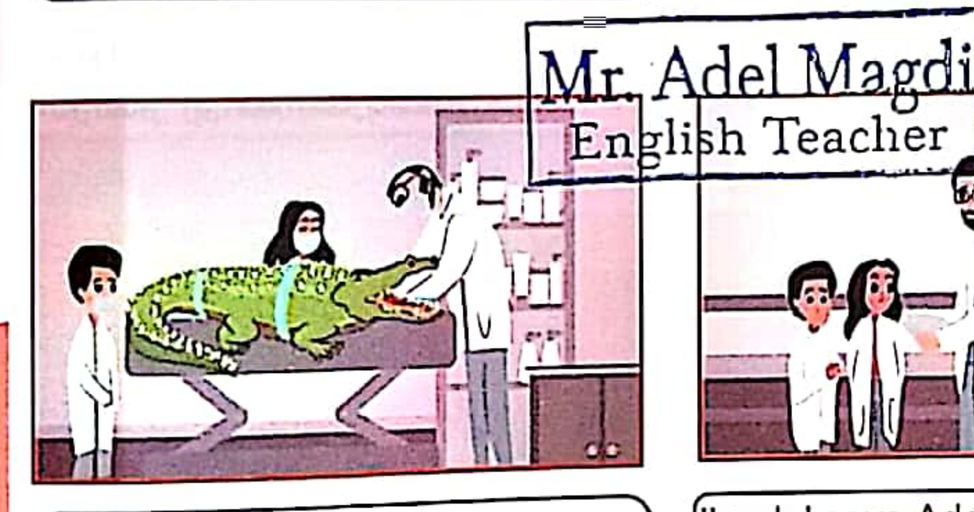
Uncle Sami is a taxi driver. On the first day of their visit, he takes the children to see his friend Adel. Adel is a vet. He works in a nature reserve.

العم سامي سائق تاكسي. في اليوم الأول لزيارتهما يأخذ الطفلين لكي يريا صديقه عادل. عادل طبيبًا بيطريًا. هو يعمل في محمية طبيعية.



'This is Zahra and Zein,' says Uncle Sami. 'Zahra wants to be a vet.' 'Great!' says Adel. 'Come on then. You can both help me with the crocodiles.'

'هذه زهرة وزين،' يقول العم سامي. 'زهرة تريد أن تصبح طبيبة بيطرية.' 'عظيم!' يقول عادل. 'تعالا إذن يمكنكما أنتما الاثنان أن تساعداني مع التماسيح.'



One of the crocodiles has something in its stomach. Adel gives the crocodile some medicine and waits.
'It's asleep now,' Adel says. Then he puts his hand into the crocodile's mouth.

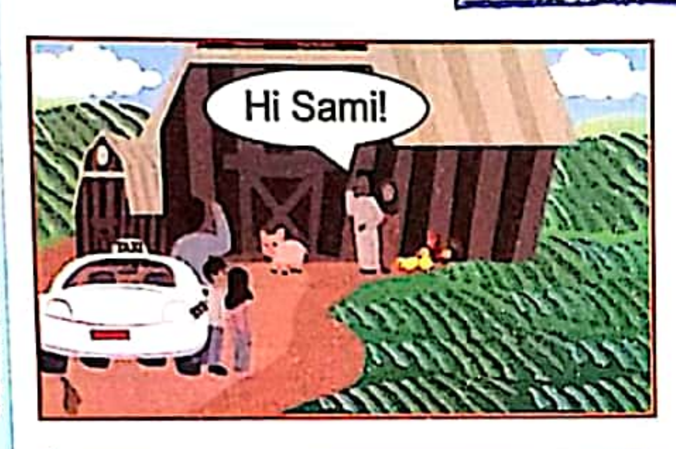
أحد التماسيح كان يوجد شيءٌ ما في معدته. عادل يعطي التمساح بعض الدواء وينتظر. 'إنه نائم الآن،' يقول عادل ثم يضع يده داخل فم التمساح.

'Look,' says Adel. 'It's a plastic bottle. People shouldn't throw garbage. It's dangerous for the animals.
'What's the matter, Zein?' asks Zahra.
'I love animals,' says Zein, 'but I don't want to be a vet.'

'انظرا،' يقول عادل 'إنها زجاجة من البلاستيك. لا يجب على الناس أن يرموا القمامة. إنه شيءٌ خطير على الحيوانات.' 'ما الأمر يا زين؟' تسأل زهرة. 'أنا أحب الحيوانات،' يقول زين، 'ولكن أنا لا أريد أن أصبح طبيبًا بيطريًا.'



Mr. Adel Magdi
English Teacher



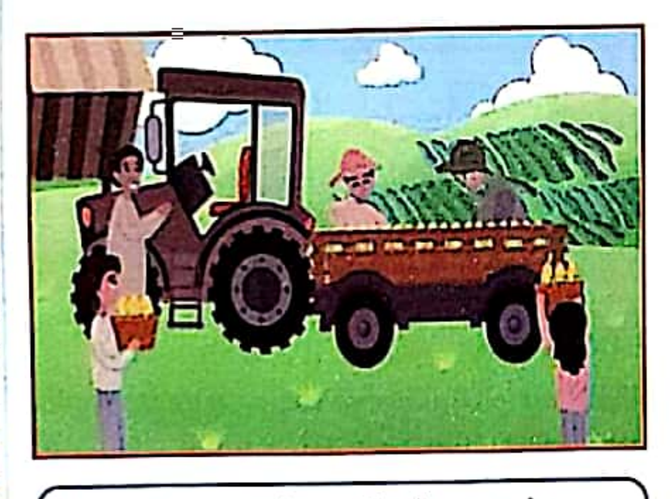
Uncle Sami drives to a farm. 'Come and meet my friend, Fayez, and his wife Mervat,' he says. 'They look after animals, too. You can help on their farm.'

العم سامي يسوق السيارة إلى المزرعة. "تعالا وقابلا صديقي فايز وزوجته ميرفت،" هو يقول. "إنهما يعتنيان بالحيوانات أيضًا. تستطيعان أن تساعداهما في مزرعتهما."



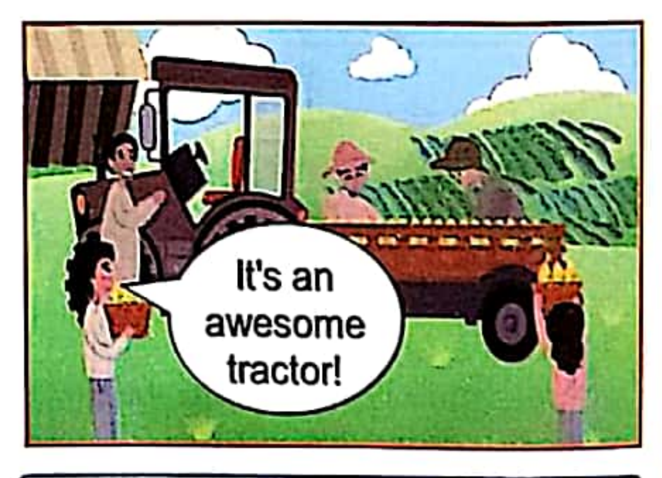
First of all, the children help Mervat with the animals. There are some baby goats without mothers. Mervat and Zahra mix some special milk. Zein feeds the babies with a bottle.

في البداية الطفلان ساعدا ميرفت مع الحيوانات. توجد بعض الماعز الصغيرة بدون أمهات. ميرفت وزهرة خلطا لهم بعض اللبن الخاص. زين أطعم الصغار باستخدام زجاجة.



Then they help with the maize. The maize plants are growing tall and strong and the maize is nice and yellow. The children pick lots of maize. It's hard work!

ثم ساعدا في نبات الذرة. نباتات الذرة تنمو طويلة وقوية والذرة لونه أصفر ولطيف. الطفلان حصدا الكثير من الذرة. إنه عمل شاق!



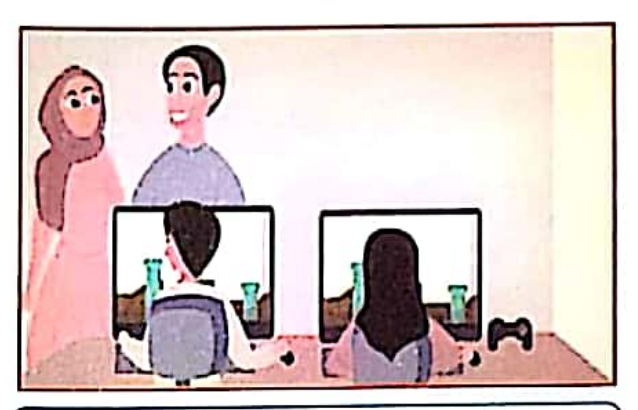
The children load the maize onto a tractor. 'Can I drive the tractor?' asks Zein. Fayez laughs. 'No, I'm sorry,' he says.

الطفلان حملا الذرة على الجرار. "هل أستطيع أن أسوق الجرار؟" يسأل زين. فايز يضحك. "لا، أنا متأسف" هو يقول.



The next morning, Zahra is playing on her phone. Uncle Sami has an idea.
'Do you like computer games, Zein?' he asks.
'Yes,' says Zien. 'Computer games are awesome!

اليوم التالي، زهرة تلعب في هاتفها. العم سامي عنده فكرة. "هل تحب ألعاب الكمبيوتر يا زين؟" هو يسأل. "نعم،" يقول زين. "ألعاب الكمبيوتر مدهشة."



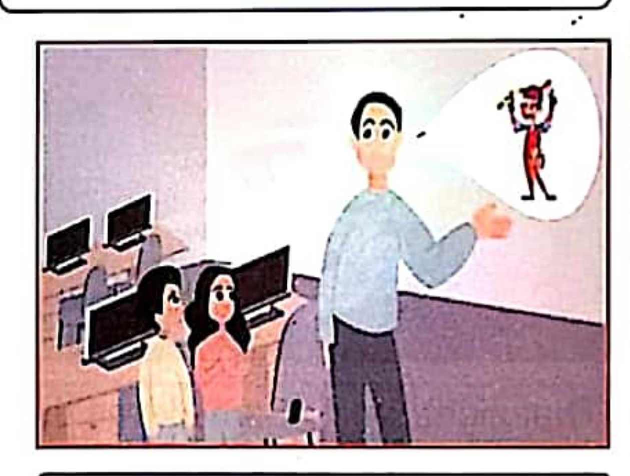
Uncle Sami's cousin Faten is a software engineer. She tests computer games. The children go to her office.
'You can test these new games,' says Faten. The children have a lot of fun.

ابنة عم العم سامي فاتن هي مبرمجة كمبيوتر (مهندسة برمجة). إنها تختبر ألعاب الكمبيوتر. الطفلان ذهبا إلى مكتبها. "يمكنكما أن تختبرا هذه الألعاب الجديدة،" تقول فاتن. الطفلان استمعتا بوقتهما كثيرًا.



Zein has an idea for a game. It's a puzzle game. He draws some ideas, but it isn't easy. Zein isn't happy with his game.
'Oh dear!' he says, 'I love games and puzzles, but I don't want to be a software engineer.'

زين عنده فكرة للعبة. إنها لعبة ألغاز. هو يرسم بعض الأفكار. لكن الأمر ليس سهلاً. زين ليس سعيداً باللعبة. "يا إلهي،" هو يقول، "أنا أحب الألعاب والألغاز ولكني لا أريد أن أكون مهندس برمجة."



'I know,' says Uncle Sami. 'Come and meet my friend Basem. He's a plumber.'
'A plumber?' says Zahra.

"أنا أعلم،" يقول العم سامي. "تعالا وقابلا العم باسم. إنه سباك." "سباك؟" تقول زهرة.



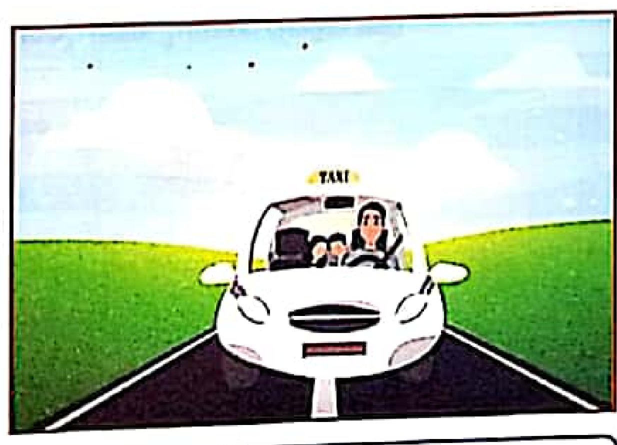
Basem is in Mr Sameh's apartment. He is fixing some **pipes** under a **sink**. The children help him. There are lots of pipes. 'It's like a puzzle!' says Zein.

باسم الآن في شقة الأستاذ سامح. إنه يصلح بعض الأنابيب تحت الحوض. الطفلان يساعدانه. يوجد الكثير من الأنابيب. إنها تشبه لعبة الألغاز! يقول زين.



Something falls out of an old pipe. It's a ring. 'That's my wife's ring!' says Mr Sameh. 'Thank you for finding it.' 'You're welcome,' says Basem. 'It's all part of the job.'

شيءٌ ما يسقط من أنبوبة قديمة. إنه خاتم. "هذا خاتم زوجتي" يقول الأستاذ سامح. "شكرًا لك أنك وجدته." "على الرحب والسعة" يقول باسم. إنه جزءٌ من الوظيفة.



That night, Uncle Sami drives the children home in his taxi. They are both happy and tired.

تلك الليلة العم سامي يسوق بالطفلين إلى منزلهما في التاكسي الخاص به. كلاهما كانا سعيدين و مجهدين.



'Do you know what you want to be now, Zein?' asks Dad.
'Yes, I do,' says Zein. 'I want to be like Uncle Sami. He has got the best job. He goes to so many interesting places. I want to be a taxi driver!'

"هل عرفت ماذا تريدُ أن تكون الآن يا زين؟" الأب يسأل. "نعم عرفت" يقول زين. "أنا أريد أن أكون العم سامي." "إن عنده أحسن وظيفة. هو يذهب إلى الكثير من الأماكن الشيقة. أنا أريد أن أكون سائق تاكسي."

(1) Look and write:

Adel – Basem – Faten – Fayez – Dad – Mervat – Mom – Mr Sameh – Uncle Sami – Zahra – Zein

1 

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3 

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4 

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5 

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6 

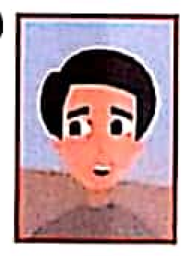
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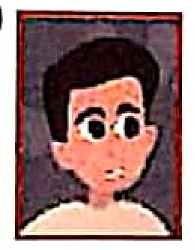
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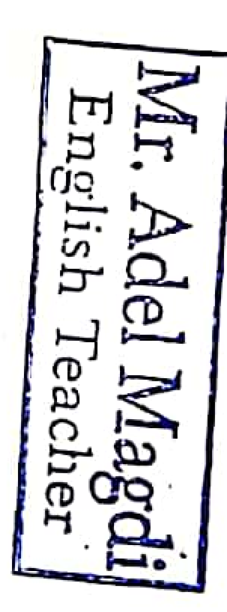
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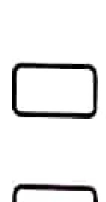
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(2) Read and write T (true) or F (false):

1. Uncle Sami is a bus driver.
2. Zahra wants to be a software engineer.
3. Zein feeds goats on the farm.
4. The plumber helps Mr Sameh.
5. Zein wants to be a vet.







(3) Ask and answer about the story. Use the words in the box:

How – What – When – Where – Who – Why



(4) Zein and Zahra write an email to their grandma and grandpa. Read and complete the email:

Hi Granma and Grandpa,

Last week we visited Uncle Sami. He has lots of friends. We met them and learned about their jobs.

We met ....

We saw ....

We ....

Zahra liked ....

Zein liked ....

It was fun visiting Uncle Sami!

See you soon.

Zein and Zahra.

Mr. Adel Magdi
English Teacher

(5) Work with a partner. Think and say. What can we learn from the story?

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